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EDUCATION BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL

Report to the
COLORADO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

COMMITTEE STUDY NO. 1

I. ENROLLMENTS
II. PROGRAMS

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Denver, Colorado December 1959

The Legislative Committee for
Education Beyond High School

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* Dr. Rainey was unable to attend meetings.

"EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL IN COLORADO"

A Report of the
Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School

to the
Colorado General Assembly

by
John J. Coffelt, director
and
Elaine C. Homan, Assistant Director.

Denver, Colorado
December 1959

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* *

SECOND PROGRESS REPORT

December 1959

TO: The Forty-Second General Assembly, State of Colorado

FROM: Senator Roy H. McVicker, Chairman
Committee on Education Beyond High School

Submitted herewith is the second progress report of the Colorado Committee on Education Beyond High School. This committee was appointed under the terms of House Joint Resolution No. 4 (1959), to continue the legislative study of post-high school educational problems and needs.

In its first progress report (January 1959), the committee directed your attention to certain broad questions and issues relating to post-high school education which it felt needed study, and outlined the procedures which it proposed to follow. In continuing the study for another two years, the General Assembly directed the committee to make such reports as its progress might warrant.

In March 1959, the Committee elected Senator Roy McVicker chairman and Representative Allen Dines vice-chairman. The Advisory Committee was reappointed and its membership expanded. Between May 1 and December 31, 1959, the Committee held a total of twenty-one meetings, and traveled over 2,000 miles, visiting the campuses of all public junior and senior colleges in Colorado. In addition to legislative and advisory committee members, a number of legislators participated in the campus visits to obtain first-hand information about the State's higher education program.

Through the cooperation of the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, the services of three top-notch consultants were made available for several days in May 1959, to discuss some of the major problems and issues facing higher education in Colorado. The three consultants were Dr. T. R. McConnell, Chairman of the California Center for Higher Education; Dr. John T. Wahlquist, President of San Jose State College, California; and Dr. L. S. Woodburne, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Washington.

This report presents in detail the results of the Committee's research in two major areas of the study -- post-high school enrollments, and programs of instruction beyond the high school. The data in Part I, which covers post-high school enrollment trends and projections, are probably the most comprehensive ever prepared in Colorado. Within understandable limitations, the projections are as accurate an estimate as possible of the impact of higher education enrollments through 1966. Material in Part I was prepared by Elaine Homan, staff assistant, under the direction of a special Subcommittee on Enrollments chaired by Representative Streltzer.

Part II presents a complete picture of the scope of educational programs available to Colorado youth at the eighteen colleges and universities in the State, as well as information on institutional functions, and earned degrees conferred. The special Subcommittee on Programs was headed by Senator Roy McVicker, and staff work was accomplished by John Coffelt.

The Committee has initiated intensive studies in three additional areas: space utilization and long-range building needs; recruitment, retention and utilization of faculty; and the financing of education beyond the high school. The Committee expects to complete these three studies by January of 1961, and will report to the Forty-Third General Assembly.

Impending enrollment increases have created mounting pressure for expansion of educational programs, increases in expenditures, and even the establishment of new senior college campuses. Recognizing the need for urgency, the Committee has stepped up its research program in order to provide the General Assembly and the public with vital information at an early date. Throughout the study the Committee has been handicapped by virtual absence of a well-defined state policy on public higher education. Historically, neither the General Assembly nor any state agency has formulated such a policy.

The Committee approved unanimously a recommendation that the Governor include in his call for consideration by the 1960 session of the General Assembly, legislation to permit junior college committees to charge back to the county of residence, the actual cost of out-of-district students. The Committee believes that this action should be taken immediately to remedy a basic inequality in the pattern of support for public junior colleges. The "charge back" law will provide needed financial assistance and at the same time preserve the principle of local control on which the public junior colleges were established in Colorado.

The Committee recommended further that no legislative action be taken to create new public senior colleges in Colorado or change the status of existing institutions until studies under way are completed. These studies will provide data essential to wise policy decisions with respect to the destiny of higher education in Colorado.

The Committee is indebted to Dr. LeRoy Good, Director of the Division of Education Beyond the High School in the State Department of Education, for his assistance and contributions with respect to junior college matters. The Committee wishes also to express appreciation to officials of both private and public higher education institutions who cooperated so willingly in providing data necessary to this study.

FINDINGS

Post-High School Enrollments

Enrollment Trends By Fall 1966, there will be at least two students enrolled in Colorado public institutions of higher learning for every one student enrolled in 1959. Greatest enrollment increase will come from the four-county Denver Metropolitan Area. Public higher education enrollments from these areas will triple by 1966. Although enrollments will increase each year, the major impact will not hit until 1963 or 1964, when the first of the "war babies" reach college age. By 1966, total enrollments in all educational institutions of higher learning, public and private, should approximate 70,000.

Trend in College Attendance Colorado compares favorably with the national average in the proportion of high school graduates who go on to college. Approximately forty-one percent of the total high school graduates in the two year period, 1956-57 and 1957-58, enrolled in accredited institutions of higher education (thirty-five percent enrolled in Colorado and six percent went out of state). Projections of first-time freshmen made by the Committee assume that by 1966, fifty percent of the Colorado high school graduates will go on to college.

Out-of-State Enrollments A reasonable state-level policy which provides for a planned reduction in the proportion of out-of-state students will materially reduce the demand for additional faculty and educational facilities for higher education in Colorado during the years immediately ahead. In 1958, there were 8,392 out-of-state students in the six public senior colleges and universities. This enrollment was approximately thirty-seven percent of total degree-credit campus enrollments. If public institutions continue to enroll out-of-state students in the same proportion as were enrolled in 1958, the number will reach 18,000 by 1966, an increase of approximately 10,000 out-of-state students in eight years.

Role of Public Institutions An increasing proportion of Colorado high school graduates who go on to college are enrolling in publicly supported institutions of higher education. In 1950, public institutions enrolled approximately sixty percent of total resident students; by 1958, they were enrolling seventy-five percent. This trend can be expected to continue during the next decade. As a consequence, Colorado public institutions of higher education must plan to enroll a greater and greater proportion of the resident population who go on to college.

Geographic Location and College Attendance

The location of institutions of higher learning has a marked effect upon the proportion of high school graduates who go on to college. In those counties which have an institution of higher education within their boundaries, *ten percent more* of the high school graduates go on to college than from those counties in which no college is located. The type of institution appears to have no significant effect upon the proportion going on to college. Approximately the same proportion enroll in college whether the institution in the county is a public junior college, public senior college, or private educational institution.

Selective Admissions

As enrollments increase, individual institutions will tend to become more selective. However, those who are denied admission in the institution of first choice will seek college opportunities in institutions with less selective admission standards. The small loss in enrollment resulting from higher standards will be more than offset by the increase proportion of high school graduates going on to college and the improved holding power resulting from recruitment of the more capable student, coupled with stepped-up programs in academic counseling and guidance. Therefore, the State cannot look to a general raising of admission standards as a means of controlling the tidal wave of college-bound students.

Student Attrition

The Committee has been unable to make satisfactory studies of student attrition because of inadequate data and lack of uniform student accounting practices in the senior colleges and universities. There is some evidence, however, to indicate that drop-outs are as high as fifty percent by the end of the sophomore year. A random sample study of student record cards indicates a high mobility among college students which may offset in part the high drop-out rate. Until institutions can agree upon and adopt more uniform student accounting procedures it will be difficult to analyze cause and effects of student attrition.

Public Junior Colleges

An increasing proportion of Colorado high school graduates who go on to college are enrolling in public junior colleges. In 1954, less than twenty percent of the first-time students going on to college enrolled in public junior colleges; in 1958, over twenty-five percent were entering public junior colleges. A study of the geographic origin of junior college enrollments indicates that over one-third are from homes outside the junior college district. Residents of counties adjacent to an existing junior college district receive major educational benefits but do not contribute measurably to the institution's support.

Post-High School Programs

Functions Although statutes setting forth the functions of public educational institutions are quite specific, the broad language of statutes defining the powers of governing boards has left relatively wide discretion for varying administrative interpretation and practice. Through the years there has been a decided tendency for public educational institutions to broaden their functions beyond those prescribed by law. In most instances this has been necessary to keep pace with changing socio-economic needs and demands of contemporary society. Although this trend has not yet created major problems with regard to unnecessary duplication, this appears inevitable unless greater attention is given to state-wide planning and coordination.

Scope of Offerings The ten public and private senior colleges and universities in Colorado offer an amazing variety of educational opportunities in programs leading to a bachelor's degree and above. As of 1958, these institutions listed a total of 228 different bachelor's degree programs, 155 master's degree programs, and 79 doctoral programs. Degree programs are available at some level in almost every recognized field of educational endeavor. Subject fields in which majors are not offered by any Colorado institution of higher learning include adult education, dentistry, certain foreign languages, foreign service, industrial engineering, and occupational fields where a major share of the responsibility for preparation is assumed by private technical schools, such as chiropody, optometry, and osteopathy.

Terminal Education Wide and varied post-high school educational opportunities for terminal education are available only in the Pueblo and Denver areas. Although all public junior colleges offer some vocational-technical programs, the scope of offerings is necessarily limited to those programs for which there is sufficient demand to insure reasonably economic operation. The Committee notes that there are presently insufficient two-year terminal programs for training in vocational and terminal fields. It is believed that this need can best be met by the junior college.

Comparative Costs In 1957-58, the average per-student cost in Colorado's six public junior colleges was $618 compared with $567 at the lower-division level in public senior colleges and universities. This difference in average cost is due in large measure to the unusually low instructional salary costs at Colorado State College and to the higher cost of technical-vocational programs as compared with lower division liberal arts. Because of the difference in level of state support, however, the Legislature would have had to appropriate an additional $750,000, had all resident students enrolled in public junior colleges in 1958 been attending public senior colleges and universities.

Earned Degrees Conferred

Between 1954 and 1958, the ten public and private senior colleges and universities in Colorado conferred a total of 29,276 bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees. Of this number, seventy-three percent were granted by publicly supported institutions of higher education. Approximately one-third of the total degrees conferred were in the field of Education. The Committee noted with concern that the only field in which there was a drop in the number of degrees conferred annually was in the field of Social Science. Colorado has approximately one percent of the Nation's population, but confers approximately one and one-half percent of the total degrees granted.

Duplicate Programs

In 1958, there were thirty-seven subject field majors at the bachelor's degree level in which degrees were conferred by more than one public institution of higher learning; there were twenty-one such duplications at the master's degree level, and three at the doctoral level. All duplication of programs is not uneconomical. When courses are necessary to a large number of students and student-faculty ratios are reasonable on all campuses offering identical majors, duplication may be desirable. The Committee noted, however, that there has been a low production of degrees in several majors, particularly at the graduate level of instruction. Some of these majors include biochemistry, botany, business administration, chemistry, chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, and physics.

Private Institutions

Private educational institutions in Colorado are giving distinguished service to the State. Because of the difference in emphasis and program, the presence of these colleges and universities extends and enriches the educational opportunities available in the State. By enrolling approximately one-fourth of Colorado's high school graduates who go on to college, they relieve the demand for publicly supported institutions of higher learning. If all resident students enrolled in private institutions in 1958 had attended public senior colleges or universities, the additional cost to the State would have exceeded $2,250,000. Although the Committee has not yet formulated any definite recommendations regarding specific ways in which the State might serve to assist privately supported institutions, it wishes to give full recognition to the service which they are rendering the State.

Quality in Higher Education

In view of rapidly increasing enrollments in higher education, the Committee foresees a great danger in becoming overly concerned with quantity at the expense of quality. It will not be enough for the State to concentrate its resources on meeting the "rising tide" of enrollments. Equally important is the emerging challenge of quality. In its visits to public institutions of higher learning the Committee observed instances wherein efforts were being made to strengthen the quality of educational programs. These efforts should be commended and encouraged.

RECOMMENDATION 1

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE GOVERNOR PLACE IN HIS CALL FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE 2ND SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY LEGISLATION WHICH WILL AUTHORIZE JUNIOR COLLEGE COMMITTEES TO CHARGE BACK TO THE COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE, THE ACTUAL COSTS OF OUT OF DISTRICT STUDENTS. THE COMMITTEE FURTHER RECOMMENDS THAT THE COST OF THIS PROGRAM BE ASSUMED BY THE STATE FOR THE 1960-61 ACADEMIC YEAR.

The Committee's studies indicate that public junior colleges are enrolling an increasing proportion of Colorado high school graduates who go on to college. Although the junior college is not a panacea for the post-high school enrollment problem, the Committee believes it will play an increasingly important role in higher education. Well-developed public junior colleges can take care of a substantial proportion of increasing post-high school enrollments.

Studies of the geographic origin of junior college enrollments show that over one-third of the junior college student body do not reside in the district of attendance. The acceptance of out-of-district enrollments is a definite educational advantage to those counties surrounding the junior college district in which population is too small to support an economical junior college program.

There is a definite need for terminal-vocational programs for the large number of students whose formal education may be limited to one or two years beyond high school. These programs can best be furnished by a locally supported junior college district. Certain terminal programs which are high cost and offer limited job opportunities should be offered at only one junior college in the state. Therefore legislation should provide for interchange of students among junior college districts to insure full utilization of these unique programs.

In order to assist and encourage the development of junior college programs and at the same time not price this type of education out of reach of the student, the Committee recommends that junior college committees be authorized to charge back to sending counties the actual costs of out-of-district students in the public junior colleges. Since the need is immediate and the levy to implement such legislation could not be made until the 1961 calendar year, the Committee further recommends that the cost of this program be assumed by the State for the 1960-61 academic year.

RECOMMENDATION 2

THE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT NO LEGISLATIVE ACTION BE TAKEN TO CREATE NEW PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES IN COLORADO UNTIL STUDIES CURRENTLY IN PROCESS ARE COMPLETED. THE COMMITTEE EXPECTS TO REPORT TO THE FORTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1961 REGARDING THE NEED IN COLORADO FOR NEW INSTITUTIONS OR CHANGES IN THE STATUS OF EXISTING ONES.

The Committee has conducted extensive studies in two major areas -- post-high school enrollment trends and scope of post-high school educational opportunities in Colorado. The Committee's studies confirm predictions from other sources that the State must plan for an increasing number of college-bound youth. They also indicate that the State cannot look to a general raising of admission standards as a means of controlling the wave of post-high school enrollments which will hit in 1963 or 1964.

The Committee has begun three additional studies which it believes will provide data essential for wise policy decisions as to how the State may provide for the post-high school enrollment boom. These studies include (1) how to obtain, retain and most efficiently utilize a competent faculty; (2) utilization of existing college facilities and projection of higher education building needs; and (3) projected costs and alternative methods for financing higher education in Colorado.

The Committee expects to complete its research in these three areas by January 1961. The results of these studies are necessary for wise policy decisions regarding the need for additional publicly supported senior colleges in Colorado. The Committee therefore believes the Legislature would be ill-advised to take action to create additional senior colleges until these studies are completed.

This recommendation does not mean that the Committee opposes the ultimate creation of additional senior colleges in the future. Rather, it believes this decision should be deferred until studies under way are completed. The postponement of this decision until 1961, will not limit post-high school educational opportunities for Colorado residents. A planned reduction in the proportion of out-of-state students, encouragement of the growth and expansion of public junior colleges, and continued wise planning by senior institutions to accommodate the normal increase of upperclassmen and graduate students will more than meet resident demands for higher education for the next several years.

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COMMENDATION

THE COMMITTEE COMMENDS THE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AND THEIR COUNCIL OF DEANS FOR THEIR RECENT ACTION IN UNDERTAKING A REVIEW OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION CURRICULA, DESIGNED TO STRENGTHEN COURSE OFFERINGS AND CONTENT, ESPECIALLY IN THE AREA OF GENERAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS. IT IS HOPED THAT SUCH A STUDY BY THE COUNCIL OF DEANS, TOGETHER WITH SUGGESTIONS MADE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF BROAD EDUCATIONAL POLICY, MAY RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE GENERAL LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN COLORADO. THE COMMITTEE HAS ADVISED THE JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS STUDY AND ASKED THAT SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO REQUESTS FOR FUNDS FOR THIS PURPOSE.

PART I

CHAPTER I

POST HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

in

Colorado Four-Year Institutions and Junior Colleges

Population Growth in Colorado

Colorado's rate of population growth since the 1950 United States Census is exceeded by only five other states, namely, Nevada, Florida, Arizona, California and Delaware. The Office of Statistical Information and Research of the American Council of Education sets the percent of change in civilian population for Colorado at 24.2 percent between 1950 and 1957, while the Colorado State Planning Division's estimate indicates a 26.8 percent rate of growth for the same period. The Governor's Tax Structure Report in citing the total population of 1,612,000 for 1956, (Bureau of Census estimate), stated that this represents a 22 percent increase since 1950. The report comments further that the 1950 to 1956 increase of nearly 300,000 people is accounted for by a 57 percent natural increase -- births over deaths -- and by in-migration amounting to 43 percent of the total.

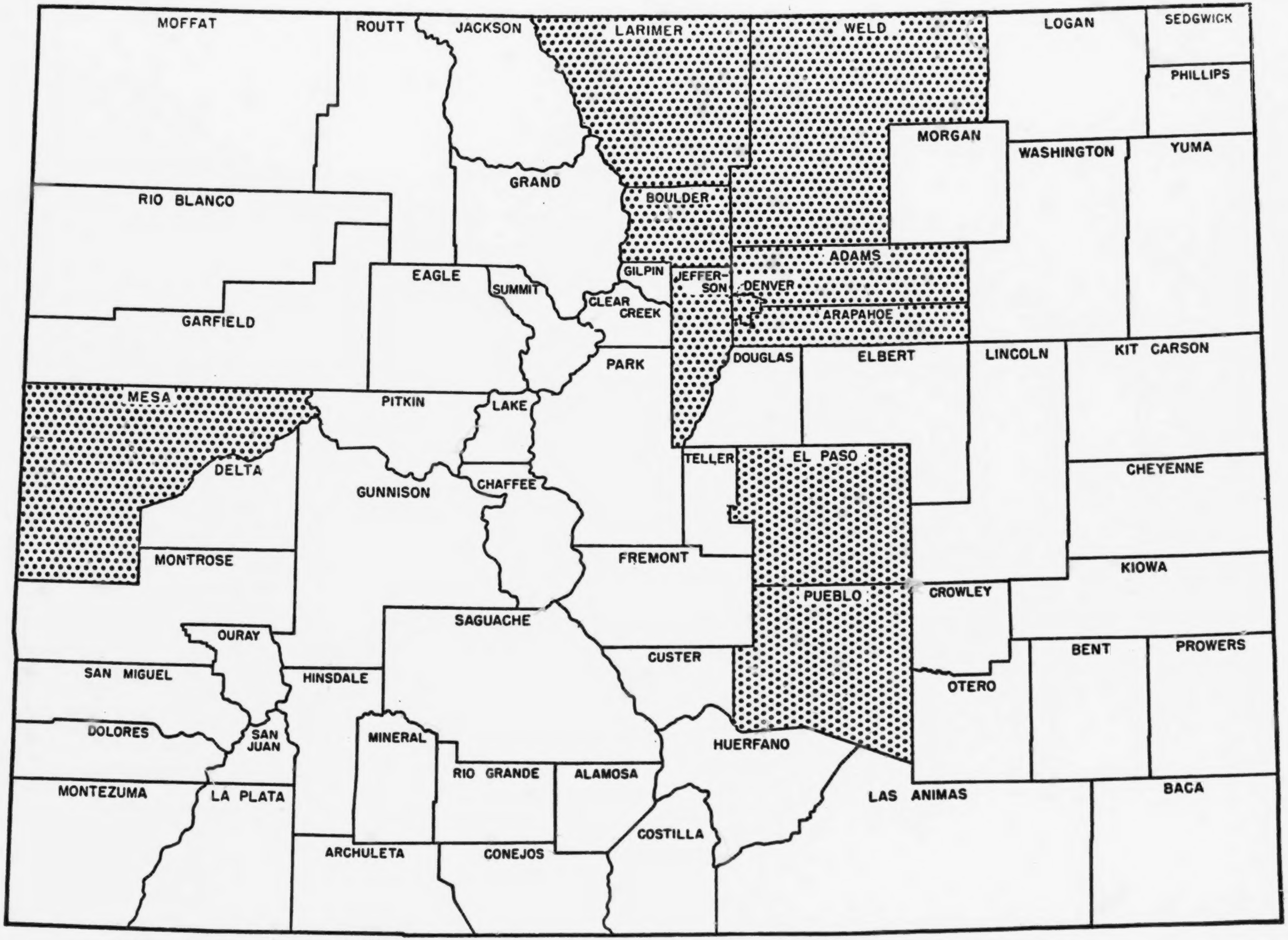
Population growth in Colorado has been concentrated in urban areas and particularly in the Denver Metropolitan Area, where the four counties of Denver, Jefferson, Arapahoe and Adams account for 790,000 population or 47 percent of the state total estimate for 1957. The map on the next page shows Colorado's ten most populous counties; these counties arranged in order of total population are:

Denver	515,000	Weld	75,500
El Paso	118,000	Adams	75,000
Pueblo	116,000	Boulder	60,000
Jefferson	105,000	Mesa	53,200
Arapahoe	95,000	Larimer	49,500

Total population of these ten counties is 1,262,200 and comprises 75 percent of the state population estimate for 1957.

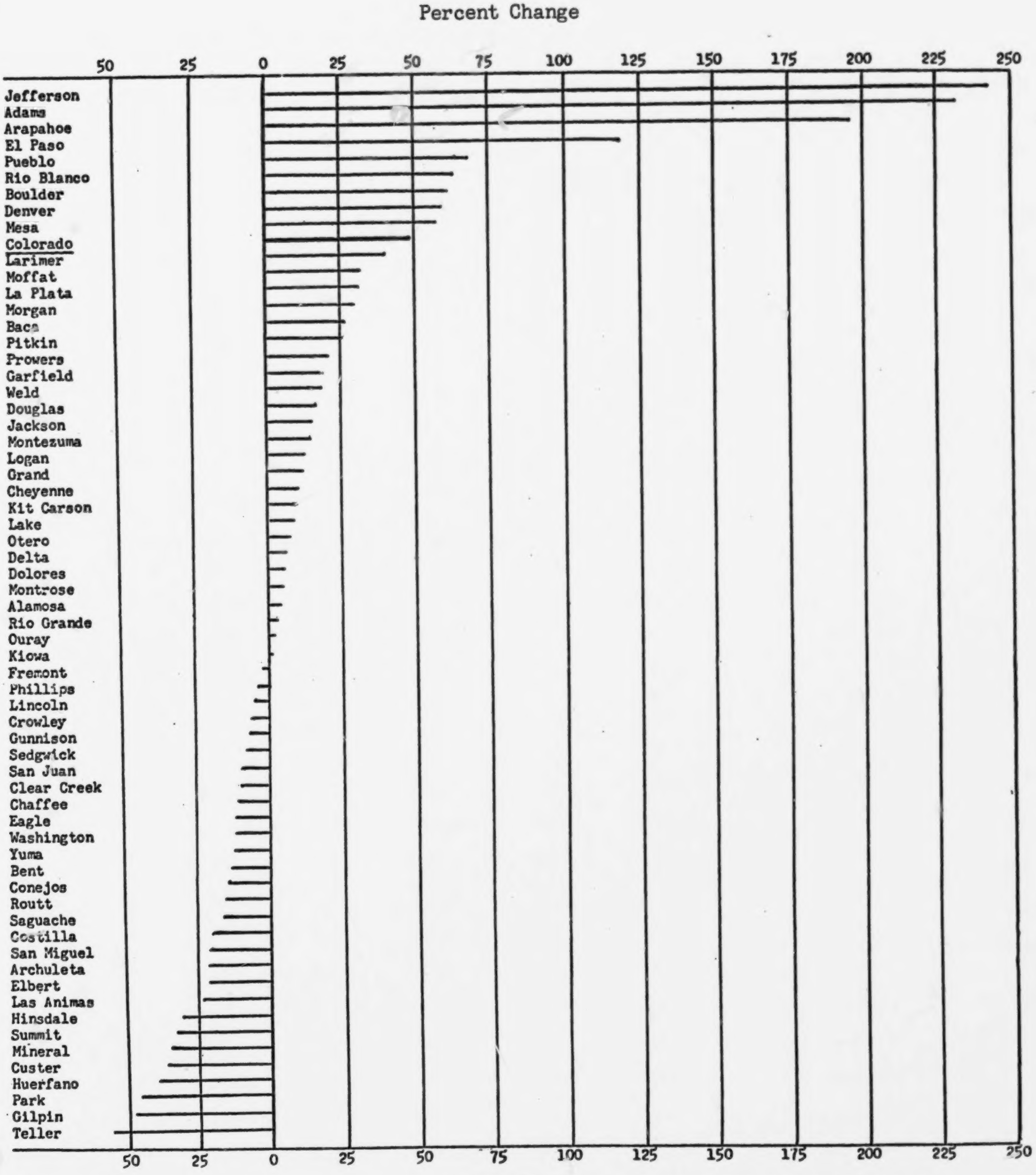
Chart No. I on page 3 shows the impact of the country to city movement which has been very marked over the past two decades. Thirty-four of the state's counties show gains in population ranging from .3 percent in Kiowa County to 241.7 percent in Jefferson County while 29 counties suffered losses of population with the smallest percentage loss occuring in Fremont County, while Teller County decreased 56.7 percent in population. Table 1 on pages 4 and 5 gives a complete listing of Colorado counties together with census figures and percent changes for the years 1940 to 1957. Four counties, Jefferson, Adams, Arapahoe and El Paso show rates of growth well over 100 percent since the 1940 census, while four others, Rio Blanco, Boulder, Denver and Mesa experienced more than 50 percent growth.

COLORADO COUNTIES WITH OVER 50,000 POPULATION


MOFFAT
ROUTT
JACKSON
LARIMER
WELD
LOGAN
SEDGWICK
PHILLIPS
MORGAN
WASHINGTON
YUMA
GRAND
RIO BLANCO
BOULDER
ADAMS
GILPIN
EAGLE
SUMMIT
JEFFER-SON
DENVER
CLEAR CREEK
GARFIELD
ARAPAHOE
DOUGLAS
ELBERT
LINCOLN
KIT CARSON
PARK
MESA
PITKIN
LAKE
TELLER
EL PASO
CHEYENNE
DELTA
GUNNISON
CHAFFEE
MONTROSE
FREMONT
KIOWA
PUEBLO
CROWLEY
SAGUACHE
OURAY
CUSTER
BENT
PROWERS
SAN MIGUEL
HINSDALE
OTERO
DOLORES
SAN JUAN
MINERAL
HUERFANO
RIO GRANDE
ALAMOSA
MONTEZUMA
LA PLATA
LAS ANIMAS
BACA
COSTILLA
ARCHULETA
CONEJOS

Source: Colorado Year Book, 1956-58: State Planning Division; 1957 population estimates.

CHART NO. I
ESTIMATED POPULATION CHANGES BY COUNTIES IN COLORADO
1940 through 1957



Source: 1940 census from U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1957 estimate from the Colorado State Planning Division's preliminary estimate of Colorado's population as of July 1, 1957.

TABLE NO. 1

COLORADO POPULATION BY COUNTIES AND CENSUS YEARS

County	1940 Census	1950 Census	Population Estimate July 1, 1957	Percent Change 1940/50	Gain or Loss, 1940-1957	
					Number	Percent
Adams	22,481	40,234	75,000	79.0	52,519	233.6
Alamosa	10,484	10,531	11,000	.4	516	4.9
Arapahoe.	32,150	52,125	95,000	62.1	62,850	195.5
Archuleta	3,806	3,030	3,000	-20.4	- 806	- 21.2
Baca.	6,207	7,964	7,800	28.3	1,593	25.7
Bent.	9,653	8,775	8,800	- 9.1	- 853	- 13.7
Boulder	37,438	48,296	60,000	29.0	22,562	60.3
Chaffee	8,109	7,168	7,200	-11.6	- 909	- 11.2
Cheyenne.	2,964	3,453	3,300	16.5	336	11.3
Clear Creek . . .	3,784	3,289	3,400	-13.1	- 384	- 10.1
Conejos	11,648	10,171	10,000	-12.7	- 1,648	- 14.1
Costilla.	7,533	6,067	6,000	-19.5	- 1,533	- 20.4
Crowley	5,398	5,222	5,100	- 3.3	- 298	- 5.5
Custer.	2,270	1,573	1,500	-30.7	- 770	- 34.0
Delta	16,470	17,365	18,000	5.4	1,530	9.3
Denver.	322,412	415,786	515,000	29.0	192,558	59.7
Dolores	1,958	1,966	2,100	.4	142	7.3
Douglas	3,496	3,507	4,100	.3	604	17.3
Eagle	5,361	4,488	4,700	-16.3	- 661	- 12.3
Elbert.	5,460	4,477	4,300	-18.0	- 1,160	- 21.2
El Paso	54,025	74,523	118,000	37.9	63,975	118.4
Fremont	19,742	18,366	19,300	- 7.0	- 442	- 2.2
Garfield.	10,560	11,625	12,500	10.1	1,940	18.4
Gilpin.	1,626	850	850	-47.7	- 776	- 47.7
Grand	3,587	3,963	4,100	10.5	513	14.3
Gunnison.	6,192	5,716	5,800	- 7.7	- 392	- 6.3
Hinsdale.	349	263	275	-24.6	- 74	- 21.2
Huerfano.	16,088	10,549	9,800	-34.4	- 6,288	- 39.1
Jackson	1,798	1,976	2,100	9.9	302	16.8
Jefferson	30,725	55,687	105,000	81.2	74,275	241.7
Kiowa	2,793	3,003	2,800	7.5	7	.3
Kit Carson. . . .	7,512	8,600	8,300	14.5	788	10.5

County	1940 Census	1950 Census	Population Estimate July 1, 1957	Percent Change 1940/50	Gain or Loss 1940-1957	
					Number	Percent
Lake.	6,883	6,150	7,600	-10.6	717	10.3
La Plata.	15,494	14,880	20,300	- 4.0	4,806	31.0
Larimer	35,539	43,554	49,500	22.6	13,961	39.3
Las Animas. . . .	32,369	25,902	24,300	-20.0	- 8,069	-24.9
Lincoln	5,882	5,909	5,600	.5	- 282	- 4.8
Logan	18,370	17,187	21,100	- 6.4	2,730	14.9
Mesa.	33,791	38,974	53,200	15.3	19,409	57.4
Mineral	975	698	650	-28.4	- 325	-33.3
Moffat.	5,086	5,946	6,700	16.9	1,614	31.7
Montezuma	10,463	9,991	12,200	- 4.5	1,737	16.6
Montrose.	15,418	15,220	16,400	- 1.3	982	6.4
Morgan.	17,214	18,074	22,200	5.0	4,986	29.0
Otero	23,571	25,275	25,800	7.2	2,229	9.5
Ouray	2,089	2,103	2,100	.7	11	.5
Park.	3,272	1,870	1,800	-42.8	- 1,472	-45.0
Phillips.	4,948	4,924	4,800	.5	- 148	- 3.0
Pitkin.	1,836	1,646	2,300	-10.3	464	25.3
Prowers	12,304	14,836	14,800	20.6	2,496	20.3
Pueblo.	68,870	90,188	116,000	31.0	47,130	68.4
Rio Blanco. . . .	2,943	4,719	4,800	60.3	1,857	63.1
Rio Grande. . . .	12,404	12,832	12,900	3.5	496	4.0
Routt	10,525	8,940	8,900	-15.1	- 1,625	-15.4
Saguache.	6,173	5,664	5,200	- 8.2	- 973	-15.8
San Juan.	1,439	1,471	1,300	2.2	- 139	- 9.7
San Miguel. . . .	3,664	2,693	2,900	-26.5	- 764	-20.9
Sedgwick.	5,294	5,095	4,900	- 3.8	- 394	- 7.4
Summit.	1,754	1,135	1,200	-35.3	- 554	-31.6
Teller.	6,463	2,754	2,800	-57.4	- 3,663	-56.7
Washington. . . .	8,336	7,520	7,300	- 9.8	- 1,036	-12.4
Weld.	63,747	67,504	75,500	5.9	11,753	18.4
Yuma.	12,102	10,827	10,500	-10.5	- 1,602	-13.2
STATE TOTAL . .	1,123,296	1,325,089	1,679,675	18.0	556,379	49.5

Source: Colorado Year Book, 1956-58, State Planning Division

Somewhat more revealing than percentage gains or losses are the figures in Table 2 on page 7, which show numerical gains or losses. Denver County leads the list with an increase of 192,588, while Las Animas County at the bottom of the array, shows a loss of 8,069 in population from 1940-1957.

College Age Population in Colorado

Using 1954-55 as a base year the American Council of Education estimates that college age population in the United States will increase 67 percent by 1970-71. Bureau of Census reports predict that college age population in Colorado will increase 81 percent between 1955 and 1975. Ronald B. Thompson of Ohio State University in his "Estimating College Age Population Trends, 1940-70," gives the total college age population for the state of Colorado as 67,943 for 1955, and sets it at 127,773 for 1970, a growth of 88 percent.

William Peterson of the University of Colorado in his "A Projection of the Population of College Age, Colorado, 1950-1974," states that without migration, Colorado population of the 18-21 year group will increase "roughly from 80,000 in 1950 to roughly 125,000 in 1974." He adds that "including migration, it is reasonable to set 160,000 as the minimum figure for 1974."

The Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Report, Series P-25, No. 132, February 20, 1956, published these statistics concerning projection of the population of the 18-24 year group for the state of Colorado:

	July 1, 1958	July 1, 1963	July 1, 1968	July 1, 1973	Percent Increase 1958-73
Migration Like 1940-50	139,000	160,000	205,000	258,000	85.6
Migration Like 1930-50	137,000	159,000	205,000	251,000	83.2
No Net Migration	136,000	157,000	204,000	249,000	83.0

It appears safe to assume that regardless of the age group on which projections might be based (18-21 or 18-24), there will be an increase in the number of Colorado youth of college age of approximately 80 to 90 percent during the next 15 years.

Fall Enrollments in Colorado Colleges and Universities

Total head count campus enrollments of degree-credit students in both publicly and privately controlled institutions of higher education in Colorado totaled 34,966 for 1958, an increase of 2,206 or 6.7 percent over the total for 1957. First-time freshman enrollment in all institutions rose from 8,788 in 1957 to 9,565 in 1958, an increase of 777, or 8.8 percent. (Figures do not include enrollment at the University of Colorado Extension Center in Denver.)

To get a picture of college enrollment in relation to population, the United States Office of Education in a recent report on Opening Fall Enrollment, 1958, used the 18-21 age group as a base. It found that 35.6 percent of all persons aged 18-21 were enrolled in college. Total Colorado resident

Table No. 2
POPULATION CHANGES BY COUNTIES IN COLORADO
1940-1957

Numerical Change

Denver	192,588	Montrose	982	Sedgwick	- 394
Jefferson	74,725	Kit Carson	788	Fremont	- 442
El Paso	63,975	Lake	717	Summit	- 554
Arapahoe	62,850	Douglas	604	Eagle	- 661
Adams	52,579	Alamosa	516	San Miguel	- 764
Pueblo	48,130	Grand	513	Custer	- 770
Boulder	22,562	Rio Grande	496	Gilpin	- 776
Mesa	19,409	Pitkin	464	Archuleta	- 806
Larimer	13,961	Cheyenne	336	Bent	- 853
Weld	11,753	Jackson	302	Chaffee	- 909
Morgan	4,986	Dolores	142	Saguache	- 973
La Plata	4,806	Ouray	11	Washington	-1,036
Logan	2,730	Kiowa	7	Elbert	-1,160
Prowers	2,496	Hinsdale	- 74	Park	-1,472
Otero	2,229	San Juan	-139	Costilla	-1,533
Garfield	1,940	Phillips	-148	Yuma	-1,602
Rio Blanco	1,857	Lincoln	-282	Routt	-1,625
Montezuma	1,737	Crowley	-298	Conejos	-1,648
Moffat	1,614	Mineral	-325	Teller	-3,663
Baca	1,593	Clear Creek	-384	Huerfano	-6,228
Delta	1,530	Gunnison	-392	Las Animas	-8,069

Source: 1940 census from U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1957 estimate from the Colorado State Planning Division's preliminary estimate of Colorado's population as of July 1, 1957.

enrollment for 1958, was approximately 23,000, and the number of Colorado residents attending colleges and universities in other states is estimated at approximately 3,000, making a total of approximately 26,000 Colorado residents who are enrolled in colleges and universities in degree credit programs.

Professor Peterson of the University of Colorado sets the Colorado college age group, 18-21 years, at 80,000 for 1958, while the Thompson projection was approximately 75,000. Assuming 77,500 as the college age population in Colorado in 1958, and 26,000 as the number of Colorado students enrolled in institutions of higher education, we arrive at 33.5 percent as the proportion of the Colorado college age group enrolled in college and university degree programs for 1958. This is slightly under the 35.6 percent ratio reported by the U.S. Office for the Continental United States, which is understandable, since figures reported by individual Colorado institutions to the U.S. Office are usually in excess of enrollments reported to Colorado state agencies.

Total Enrollment by Type of Institution

Of the approximately 35,000 students enrolled in all Colorado colleges and universities in 1958, 89 percent were attending four-year institutions while junior colleges accounted for 11 percent of the total. Aggregate United States percentages for these categories were 88 and 12 percent respectively.

Liberal arts colleges and universities in Colorado enrolled almost 70 percent of all students in four-year institutions, and enrollment in teachers colleges came to 16.3 percent, which is somewhat above the aggregate United States figure of 10 percent. The remaining students, 3.1 percent were enrolled in a technological school, the Colorado School of Mines.

Data on distribution of enrollments of degree-credit students by type of institution for 1957 and 1958 appear in the following table:

Type of Institution	Fall, 1957		Fall, 1958		Percent of Change 1958/1957
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	
All Institutions:	32,760	100.0	34,966	100.0	6.7
Four-year institutions. .	29,543	90.2	31,163	89.1	5.5
Junior Colleges	3,217	9.8	3,803	10.9	18.2
Four-Year Institutions:					
Universities.	21,037	64.2	21,469	61.4	2.1
Liberal Arts Colleges . .	2,640	8.1	2,890	8.3	9.5
Professional Schools:					
Teachers Colleges . . .	4,759	14.5	5,712	16.3	20.0
Technological Schools .	1,127	3.4	1,092	3.1	3.2

Total higher education enrollments in Colorado increased 6.7 percent between 1957 and 1958, which was slightly above the average increase of 6.2 percent for the United States. Growth for junior colleges was 18.2 percent, considerably above the national average of 4.5 percent, while that for four-year institutions was 5.5 percent, as compared with the national average of 6 percent.

First-Time Students by Type of Institution

Data on first-time enrollment are regarded as significant because these are the figures which -- more than the totals -- point to the future. The next table gives the percentage of first-time students enrolled in each type of institution in both Fall, 1957 and 1958.

Type of Institution	Fall, 1957		Fall, 1958		Percent of Change 1958/1957
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	
All Institutions:	8,788	100.0	9,565	100.0	8.8
Four-year institutions. .	6,935	78.9	7,434	77.7	7.2
Junior Colleges	1,853	21.1	2,131	22.3	15.0
Four-Year Institutions:					
Universities.	4,697	53.4	4,796	50.1	2.1
Liberal Arts Colleges . .	737	8.4	824	8.6	11.8
Professional Schools:					
Teachers Colleges . . .	1,218	13.9	1,532	16.0	25.8
Technological Schools .	283	3.2	282	3.0	- .4

The proportion of first-time students in liberal arts and teachers colleges, particularly the latter, showed an increase since 1957; teachers college first-time enrollments were 25.8 percent higher than in the previous year. First-time junior college enrollment increased by 15 percent, which is about 10 percent above the national average.

Charts Nos. II and III on pages 10 and 11, show the relationship between freshman and total enrollments at the four-year state-supported colleges and universities in Colorado. In 1954, the resident freshmen class represented 30.9 percent of the total resident enrollment. By 1958, the ratio between freshman and total resident enrollments had dropped to 27 percent. A similar trend is apparent in total enrollments which show a ratio of 29.6 percent freshmen in Fall, 1954 as compared with 26.4 percent in Fall, 1958. Increase of the proprtion of upperclassmen attending state-supported institutions may be due to several factors -- it may indicate increased holding power, or it may be due to in-migration of upperclassmen from other institutions.

A more comprehensive record of first-time enrollment in all Colorado institutions of higher learning since 1954 is shown in Table No. 3 on page 12. Largest numerical gain was made by Colorado State University in both Colorado freshmen and total freshmen. It will be noted that, among the state-supported four-year colleges and universities, the three state colleges where the primary function is teacher education, made the largest percentage gains in both Colorado freshmen and total freshmen.

CHART NO. II

TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENTS, COLORADO PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
Fall, 1950 through Fall, 1958

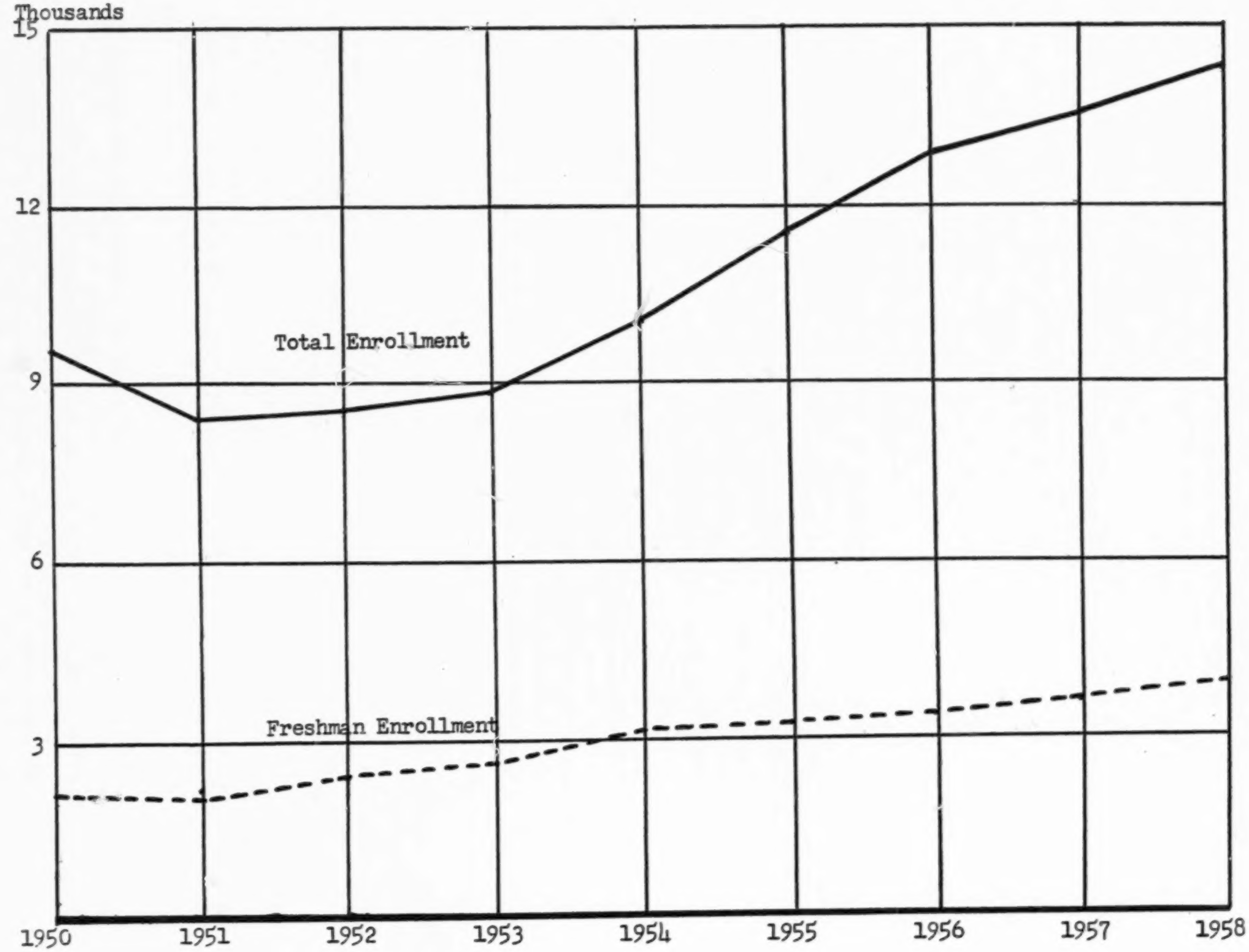


CHART NO. III

TOTAL AND FIRST-TIME FRESHMAN ENROLLMENTS
Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities in Colorado
Fall, 1950 through Fall, 1958

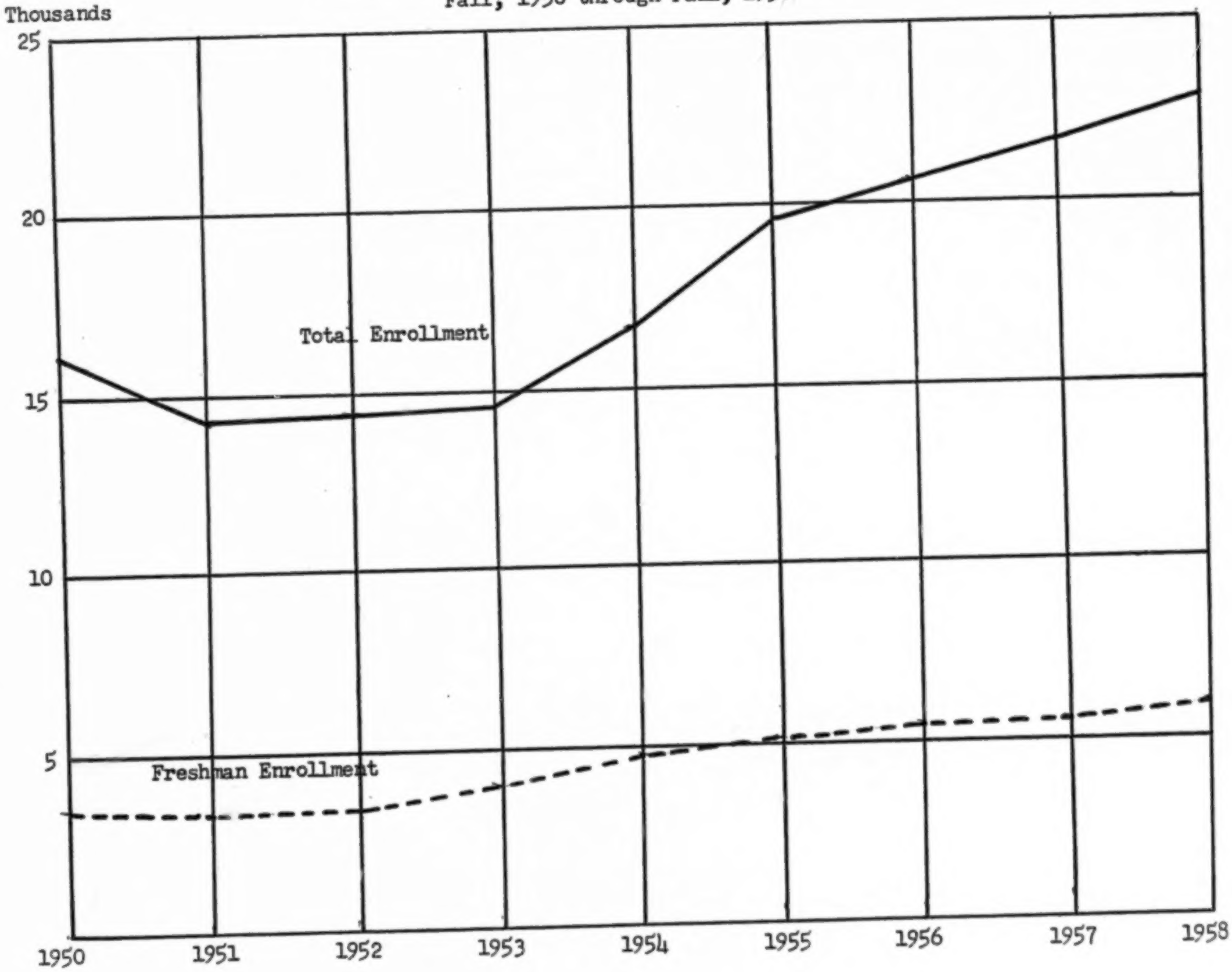


Table No. 3

Enrollments, First-Time Entering Freshmen
Institutions of Higher Learning in Colorado
Fall, 1954 through Fall, 1958

Institution	Colorado Freshmen					Total Freshmen					Colorado Change 1954-58		Total Change 1954-58	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public Senior Colleges:														
Adams State College.	148	165	138	183	260	171	191	187	232	329	+112	75.7	+ 158	+92.4
Colorado State College	450	531	503	560	689	571	652	655	712	870	+239	53.1	+ 299	+52.4
Colorado School of Mines	139	132	124	115	114	301	233	308	283	282	- 25	-18.0	- 19	- 6.3
Colorado State University. . . .	997	1,051	1,147	1,179	1,329	1,303	1,446	1,579	1,543	1,765	+332	33.3	+ 462	+35.5
University of Colorado	1,225	1,175	1,232	1,302	1,219	2,360	2,437	2,501	2,606	2,422	- 6	- .5	+ 62	+ 2.6
Western State College.	164	205	235*	236	271	198	230	270	274	333	+107	+65.2	+ 135	+68.2
TOTALS	3,123	3,259	3,379	3,575	3,882	4,904	5,189	5,500	5,650	6,001	+759	+24.3	+1,097	+22.4
Public Junior Colleges:														
Ft. Lewis A & M College.	56	82	101	108	119	89	106	137	167	185	+ 63	52.9	+ 96	+107.9
Lamar College.	74	50	69	64	106	78	50	69	72	120	32	43.2	+ 42	+ 53.8
Mesa College	218*	296*	350*	311	378	228	306	375	348	405	+160	73.4	+ 177	+ 77.6
Northeastern Junior College. . .	109*	107*	110*	148*	155	121	127	120	159	173	+ 46	42.2	+ 52	+ 43.0
Otero Junior College	111	97	136	114	167	116	103	158	121	197	+ 56	50.5	+ 81	+ 69.8
Pueblo College	302	325	370	401	441	325	345	389	432	489	+139	46.0	+ 164	+ 50.5
Trinidad State Junior College. .	145	133	147	151	144	203	186	177	191	186	- 1	- .7	- 17	- 8.4
TOTALS	1,015	1,090	1,283	1,297	1,510	1,160	1,123	1,425	1,492	1,755	+495	48.8	+ 595	+ 51.3
Private Colleges:														
Colorado College	116	116	126	90	116	282	290*	319	259	241	0	0.0	- 41	- 14.5
Colorado Woman's College	80*	91	78	87	84	228	279	341	361	376	+ 4	5.0	+ 148	64.9
Loretto Heights College.	76	91	90	72	79	224	227	218	221	278	3	3.9	+ 54	+ 24.1
Regis College.	170	197	185	166	179	246	285	284	257	305	9	5.3	+ 59	+ 24.0
University of Denver	506	542	369	310	307	791	834	693	548	609	-199	-39.3	- 82	- 10.4
TOTALS	948	1,037	848	725	765	1,771	1,915	1,845	1,646	1,809	-183	-19.3	+ 38	+ 2.1
GRAND TOTALS	5,086	5,386	5,510	5,597	6,157	7,835	8,227	8,770	8,788	9,565	+1071	+21.1	+1,730	+ 18.1

* - Estimate

Enrollment in Public and Private Institutions

Three-fourths or 75 percent of all enrollments in Colorado institutions for 1958 were in publicly controlled institutions. The aggregate United States statistics were 58.7 percent public and 41.3 percent private. The Colorado trend toward greater proportionate gains in publicly controlled institutions, in relation to gains by privately controlled institutions has continued since 1950, as shown in the next table:

Total Fall Enrollments of Degree-Credit Students in Public and Private Institutions of Higher Education in Colorado

Year	Total Enrollment	Enrollment, Public Institutions		Enrollment, Private Institutions	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1950	29,845	17,839	59.8	12,006	40.2
1951	26,472	15,752	59.5	10,720	40.5
1952	24,708	16,039	64.9	8,669	35.1
1953	24,075	16,334	67.8	7,741	32.2
1954	26,824	18,593	69.3	8,231	30.7
1955	29,806	20,865	70.0	8,941	30.0
1956	31,630	22,977	72.6	8,653	27.4
1957	32,760	24,202	73.9	8,558	26.1
1958	34,966	25,982	74.3	8,984	25.7

At the beginning of the decade large numbers of veterans were still attending institutions of higher education under P.L. 346 which covered tuition and fees; this undoubtedly accounts for the 40 percent enrollment in private institutions in 1950 and 1951. Beginning with 1952 there has been a consistent and steady decrease in the proportion of enrollments in Colorado private institutions, a trend which can be expected to continue, inasmuch as private institutions will continue to find it necessary to charge tuition which is appreciably above that charged by publicly supported institutions.

According to Table No. 3 on page 12 , first-time enrollment at public four-year institutions and junior colleges has increased by 22.4 and 51.3 percent respectively between 1954 and 1958, while percentage increase at the private institutions has been only 2.1 percent, during the past five years.

Table No. 4 on page 14 , shows that while public four-year institutions have gained 42 percent in enrollment, and public junior colleges, 78 percent, during the period 1950 through 1958, private colleges in Colorado have suffered a 25 percent loss, attributable mainly to the appreciable decrease in

Table No. 4

COMPARATIVE ENROLLMENTS, TOTAL HEAD COUNT DEGREE-CREDIT STUDENTS, COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Fall, 1950, Fall, 1954 and Fall, 1958

Institutions	Total Fall Enrollment			Gains or Losses					
	1950	1954	1958	1950 thru 1953		1954 thru 1958		1950 thru 1958	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Public Four-Year Colleges:									
Adams State College.	440	407	909	- 33	- 7.5	+ 502	123.3	469	106.6
Colorado State College	2,174	2,201	3,752	27	12.4	1,551	70.5	1,578	72.6
Colorado School of Mines	1,012	996	1,092	- 16	- 1.6	96	9.6	80	7.9
Colorado State University.	3,677	3,987	5,593	310	8.4	1,606	40.3	1,916	52.1
University of Colorado	8,061	8,220	10,357	159	2.0	2,137	26.0	2,296	28.5
Western State College.	664	747	1,051	83	12.5	304	40.7	387	58.3
TOTALS	16,028	16,558	22,754	530	3.3	6,196	37.4	6,725	42.0
Public Junior Colleges:									
Ft. Lewis A & M College.	149	167	359	18	12.1	192	115.0	210	140.9
Lamar College.	78	104	183	26	33.3	79	76.0	105	134.6
Mesa College	465	470	750	5	1.1	280	59.6	285	61.3
Northeastern Junior College.	106	180	296	74	69.8	116	64.4	190	179.2
Otero Junior College	119	169	302	50	42.0	133	78.7	183	153.8
Pueblo College	489	590	983	101	20.7	393	66.6	494	101.0
Trinidad State Junior College. . . .	405	355	355	-50	-12.3	0	0.0	- 50	-12.3
TOTALS	1,811	2,035	3,228	224	12.4	1,193	65.9	1,417	78.2
Private Colleges:									
Colorado College	1,163	1,035	1,197	-128	11.0	162	15.7	34	2.9
Colorado Woman's College	416	363	575	- 53	31.4	212	58.4	159	38.2
Loretto Heights College.	457	556	695	99	21.7	139	25.0	238	52.1
Regis College.	618	735	998	117	19.0	263	35.8	380	61.5
University of Denver	9,352	5,542	5,519	-3,810	-40.7	- 23	- .4	-3,833	-41.0
TOTALS	12,006	8,231	8,984	-3,775	-31.4	753	9.1	-3,022	-25.2
GRAND TOTALS	29,845	26,824	34,966	-3,021	-10.1	8,142	30.4	5,121	17.2

Source: Re[illegible]rts submitted by the institutions to the Committee on Education Beyond High School.

enrollments at the University of Denver. The smaller private colleges show gains, Loretto Heights and Regis College leading with more than 50 percent increases.

Enrollment of Men and Women

Approximately 23,000 or 65.5 percent of the 35,000 students enrolled in degree-credit programs in Colorado institutions of higher learning are men as compared with 34.5 percent women. This parallels very closely the national proportions of men and women students. Breakdown in public institutions is 67 percent men, 33 percent women; the private institutions are divided between 60 percent men and 40 percent women.

For the five year period beginning 1954 the rate of increase for men has been 32.7 percent while that of women students has been 23.8 percent. However, the rate of increase for women between 1957 and 1958 was 9.1 percent as compared with a 5.5 percent increase for men.

While the total enrollment of men in Colorado institutions was up 5.5 percent in 1958 as compared with 1957, male enrollment in the three state colleges which specialize in teacher education was up 24.2 percent. Percentage increase of women in these three schools was 15.8 percent.

Trends in Enrollment of Graduate Students

The number of graduate students enrolled in the eight Colorado institutions which offer graduate programs has increased steadily each year since Fall, 1954, with the sharpest annual increase occuring between 1957 and 1958, when the gain was 612 students, or 20.7 percent. The University of Colorado and the University of Denver each enrolled approximately 1,300 graduate students in 1958, and accounted for 70 percent of the students doing graduate study. Over 500 students, or 15.5 percent were enrolled in the three state colleges which specialize in teacher education.

Table No. 5 on page 16, compares graduate enrollment for Fall, 1958 with that of Fall, 1954. The number of graduate students in Colorado institutions increased from 2,297 to 3,588, a gain of 1,291 or 56.2 percent in five years. Percentage gain at the public institutions was 83.8 percent as compared with 24.6 percent at the two private institutions. Leading the list in proportion of graduate students to total enrollment for 1958, is the University of Denver with almost one-fourth of its students in the graduate category. Among the public institutions, Colorado State College is first with 12.6 percent of its 1958 enrollment at the graduate level.

Colorado Resident and Out-of-State Enrollments

While the proportion of out-of-state residents attending Colorado state-supported four-year institutions of higher learning has decreased 2 percent since 1954, the actual number of out-of-state residents has risen from 6,437 in 1954 to 8,392 in 1958, an increase of 30.4 percent. The following table

TABLE NO. 5

RELATIONSHIP OF GRADUATE ENROLLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLLMENT
COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS
Fall, 1954 and 1958

	Fall Enrollment, 1954					Fall Enrollment, 1958				
		Grad. Enrollment			Percent		Grad. Enrollment			Percent
	Total	Res.	N.R.	Total	of Total	Total	Res.	N.R.	Total	of Total
Public 4-Year										
Adams S. C.	407	7	1	8	2.0	909	28	6	34	3.7
Colorado S. C.	2,201	125	109	234	10.6	3,572	239	233	472	12.6
Colo. Sch. Mines	996	8	42	50	5.0	1,092	20	62	82	7.5
Colorado S. U.	3,987	124	99	223	5.6	5,593	252	122	374	6.7
U. of Colorado	8,220	281	389	670	8.2	10,357	558	679	1,237	11.9
Western S. C.	747	33	9	42	5.6	1,051	44	12	56	5.3
TOTALS	16,558	578	649	1,227	7.4	22,754	1,141	1,114	2,255	9.9
Private 4-Year										
Colorado Coll.	1,035			18	1.7	1,197			30	2.5
U. of Denver	5,542	681	371	1,052	19.0	5,519	890	413	1,303	23.6
TOTALS	6,577			1,070	16.3	6,716			1,333	19.8
GRAND TOTALS	23,135			2,297	9.9	29,470			3,588	12.2

Source: Reported by the respective registrars to the Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School.

shows the trend of Colorado resident and out-of-state resident students at the public four-year institutions since the beginning of the decade:

	Number of Students			Percent	
Year	Out-of-State Residents	Colorado Residents	Total	Out-of-State Residents	Colorado Residents
1950	6,568	9,460	16,028	41.0	59.0
1951	5,750	8,480	14,230	40.4	59.6
1952	5,872	8,539	14,411	40.7	59.3
1953	5,805	8,813	14,618	39.7	60.3
1954	6,437	10,121	16,558	38.9	61.1
1955	7,092	11,569	18,661	38.0	62.0
1956	7,584	12,885	20,469	37.0	63.0
1957	8,000	13,511	21,511	37.2	62.8
1958	8,392	14,362	22,754	36.9	63.1

A more graphic illustration of the proportionate enrollments of Colorado residents and out-of-state residents in the public four-year institutions during the present decade is shown in Chart No. IV on page 18.

A United States map on page 19, shows comparative enrollments from the various states for the years 1954 and 1958, for Colorado public four-year institutions. The map has been further divided into geographic regions with indication of the number of 1958 students originating from each region:

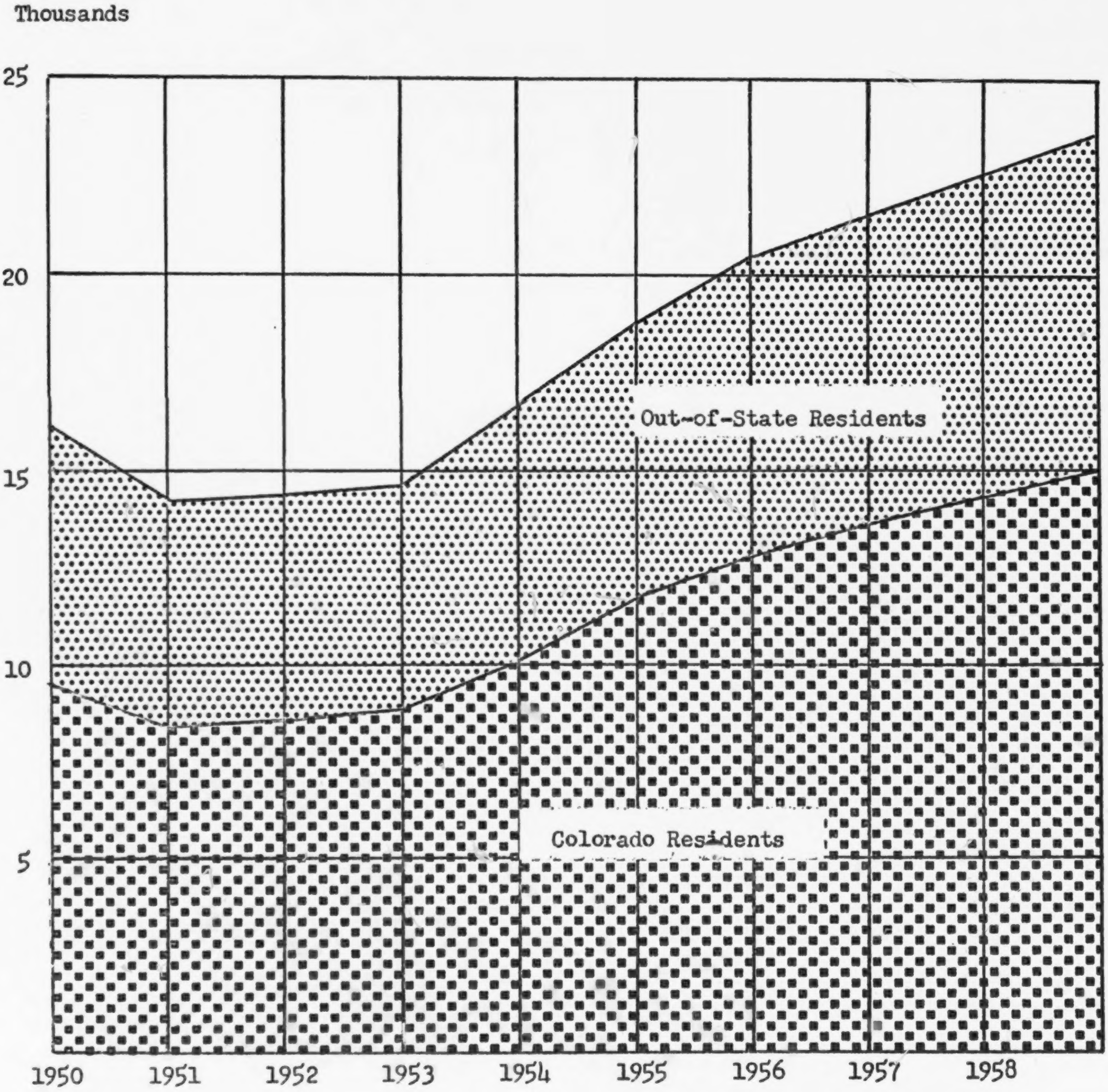
New England States	321	East South Central States	94
Middle Atlantic States	908	West North Central States	1,695
South Atlantic States	239	West South Central States	514
East North Central States	1,664	Mountain States	981
Pacific States	1,168		

Several reasons might be offered for the large influx of students from other states, which makes Colorado one of the leading states in the United States for in-migration of students. The first of these would probably be climatic as may be noted from the large numbers of students coming to Colorado institutions from the north central part of the United States. For those states of the north central group immediately adjoining Colorado, proximity is a factor; a total of 840 students originate from Kansas and Nebraska. During the past five years there has been a 60 percent increase in the number of enrollees who reside in the New England and Middle Atlantic sections of the country, attributable, perhaps to the large increases in tuition at the private institutions in an area which has a large number of privately controlled institutions. A 70 percent increase since 1954 in the

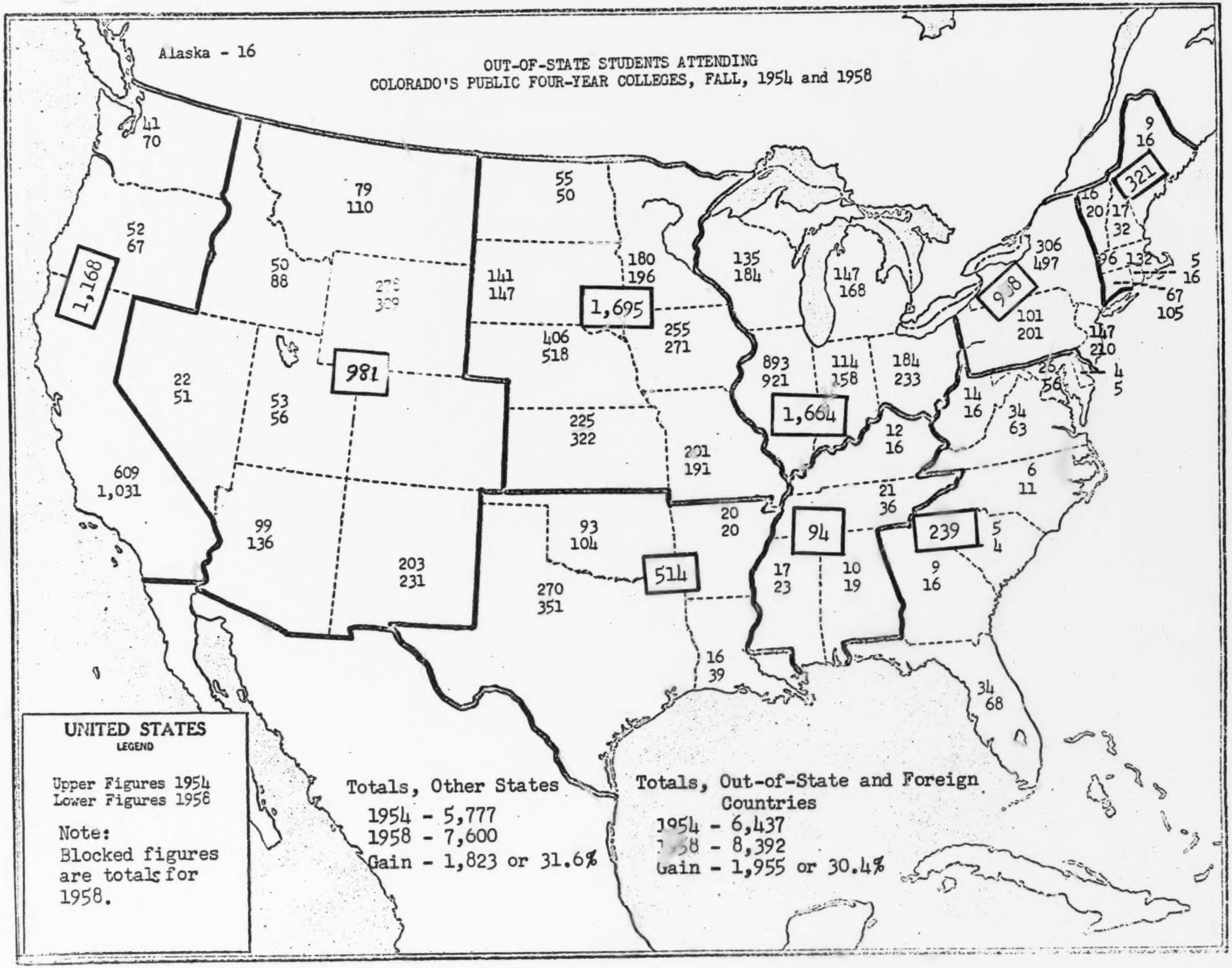
CHART NO. IV

COMPARISON OF ENROLLMENTS, COLORADO AND OUT-OF-STATE RESIDENTS, COLORADO PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Fall, 1950 through Fall, 1958



Registrars of the six state-supported four-year colleges and universities in Colorado



OUT-OF-STATE STUDENTS ATTENDING
COLORADO'S PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES, FALL, 1954 and 1958

Alaska - 16
41
70
52
67
1,168
609
1,031
79
110
50
88
278
309
22
51
53
56
981
99
136
203
231
55
50
141
147
1,695
180
196
406
518
255
271
225
322
201
191
93
104
270
351
514
20
20
16
39
135
184
147
168
893
921
114
158
184
233
1,664
12
16
21
36
94
17
23
10
19
239
9
16
5
4
34
68
6
11
14
16
34
63
26
56
4
5
101
201
908
306
497
147
210
16
20
17
32
9
16
321
96
132
5
16
67
105

UNITED STATES
LEGEND

Upper Figures 1954
Lower Figures 1958

Note:
Blocked figures are totals for 1958.

Totals, Other States
1954 - 5,777
1958 - 7,600
Gain - 1,823 or 31.6%

Totals, Out-of-State and Foreign Countries
1954 - 6,437
1958 - 8,392
Gain - 1,955 or 30.4%

number of Californians attending state-supported four-year colleges and universities in Colorado could be due to the high admissions standards set by the University of California which qualifies only 13 percent of the California high school graduates for admission.*

States making the largest contributions to the Colorado higher education picture are:

Public 4-Year		Public Junior		Private		All Institutions	
California	1,031	New Mexico	90	Illinois	419	Illinois	1,380
Illinois	921	Illinois	40	California	285	California	1,137
Nebraska	518	Kansas	25	Nebraska	230	Nebraska	770
New York	497	Nebraska	22	Kansas	204	New York	720
Texas	351	Texas	22	New York	210	Texas	513

A total of 853 foreign students were enrolled in all institutions in 1958, 562 in the public four-year colleges, 51 in the public junior colleges and 240 in the private colleges.

A more complete accounting of the proportion of Colorado residents and residents of other states and foreign countries may be seen in Tables 6 and 7 on pages 21 and 22. Totals of residents in the table showing breakdown by states, territories and foreign countries do not agree with other out-of-state enrollment tables and charts, because complete records of origin were not available from institutional reports.

Geographic Origin of Colorado Resident Students

Total enrollment of Colorado resident students for 1958 according to reports submitted by all institutions of higher education in Colorado was 22,754. However, some institutions were unable to account for all resident students by county of residence; consequently the total resident data which appears in Table No. 8 on pages 23 and 24 cannot be reconciled with other resident statistics tabulated in this report.

The University of Colorado accounted for 4,374 Colorado residents in its county tabulation, while it reported 5,654 residents in its total enrollment, a discrepancy of 1,280 students. The reason given for this is that records of Colorado residents are maintained on the basis of high school graduation. Consequently there is no county of residence recorded for those resident students who graduated at out-of-state high schools and established residency in Colorado prior to enrollment. University officials stated that the majority of students unaccounted for in the county breakdown are from either the Boulder or Denver areas, a fact which alters somewhat percentage of attendance from these areas. In this section of the report, when reference is made to the total residents by county, the total of 20,963 will be used, or the total as reported by the institutions in their county tabulations.

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* P. 301, Analysis of the Budget Bill of the State of California, Fiscal year July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960.

Table No. 6

TOTAL HEAD COUNT ENROLLMENTS OF CAMPUS STUDENTS IN CREDIT COURSES ALL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN COLORADO

Fall, 1958

Institution	Colorado Residents	Residents of Other States and Foreign Countries	Total	Percent of Total	
				Colorado Residents	Out-of-State Residents
Public Senior Colleges:					
Adams State College	719	190	909	79.1	20.9
Colorado State College	2,654	1,098	3,752	70.7	29.3
Colorado School of Mines	412	680	1,092	37.7	62.3
Colorado State University	4,061	1,532	5,593	72.6	27.4
University of Colorado (Boulder)	5,654	4,703	10,357	54.6	45.4
Western State College	862	189	1,051	82.0	18.0
TOTALS	14,362	8,392	22,754	63.1	36.9
Public Junior Colleges:					
Ft. Lewis A & M College	225	134	359	62.7	37.3
Lamar College	161	22	183	88.0	12.0
Mesa College	694	56	750	92.5	7.5
Northeastern Junior College	261	35	296	88.2	11.8
Otero Junior College	251	51	302	83.0	17.0
Pueblo College	900	83	983	91.6	8.4
Trinidad State Junior College	269	86	355	75.8	24.2
TOTALS	2,761	467	3,228	85.5	14.5
Private Colleges:					
Colorado College	523	674	1,197	43.7	56.3
Colorado Woman's College	126	449	575	21.9	78.1
Loretto Heights College	279	416	695	40.1	59.9
Regis College	702	296	998	70.3	29.7
University of Denver	3,402	2,117	5,519	61.6	38.4
TOTALS	5,032	3,952	8,984	56.0	44.0
GRAND TOTALS	22,155	12,811	34,966	63.4	36.6

Note: Above figures do not include students registered in non-credit, extension and correspondence courses.

Table No. 7

NUMBER OF STUDENTS FROM OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES ATTENDING POST-HIGH SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS IN COLORADO, FALL, 1958

Other States and Countries	State Colleges and Universities	Public Junior Colleges	Private Colleges	Total
Alabama	19			19
Alaska	16		4	20
Arizona	136	14	39	189
Arkansas	20		19	39
California	1,031	21	285	1,337
Connecticut	105	3	42	150
Delaware	5	1	2	8
Florida	68	4	19	91
Georgia	16		5	21
Idaho	88	3	27	118
Illinois	921	40	419	1,380
Indiana	158	7	64	229
Iowa	271	12	142	425
Kansas	322	25	204	551
Kentucky	16	2	9	27
Louisiana	39	1	11	51
Maine	16		7	23
Maryland	56		13	69
Massachusetts	132	16	68	216
Michigan	168	12	49	229
Minnesota	196	2	98	296
Mississippi	23	2	4	29
Missouri	191	10	148	349
Montana	110	4	92	206
Nebraska	518	22	230	770
Nevada	51	3	17	71
New Hampshire	32		9	41
New Jersey	210	9	95	314
New Mexico	231	90	123	444
New York	497	13	210	720
North Carolina	11	1	10	22
North Dakota	50		22	72
Ohio	233	9	68	316
Oklahoma	104	16	61	181
Oregon	67	3	46	116
Pennsylvania	201	4	90	295
Rhode Island	16		12	28
South Carolina	4	2	3	9
South Dakota	147	4	48	199
Tennessee	36		13	49
Texas	351	22	140	513
Utah	56	17	23	90
Vermont	20		8	28
Virginia	63	1	12	76
Washington	70	2	71	143
West Virginia	16	1	5	22
Wisconsin	184	3	123	310
Wyoming	309	11	126	446
Territories and Possessions	227	4	54	285
Foreign Countries	562	51	240	853
TOTALS	8,389	467	3,629	12,485

Source: Reports submitted by the institutions to the Committee on Education Beyond High School.

Table No. 8
GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF COLORADO RESIDENT STUDENTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, Fall, 1958

County	State Colleges and Universities	Public Junior Colleges	Private Colleges	All Public Institutions	All Institutions
Adams	271	28	221	299	520
Alamosa	249		6	249	255
Arapahoe.	617	46	297	663	960
Archuleta	14	4		18	18
Baca.	31	37	5	68	73
Bent.	76	20	4	96	100
Boulder	845	19	41	864	905
Chaffee	95	6	6	101	107
Cheyenne.	38	6	1	44	45
Clear Creek . . .	25	2	1	27	28
Conejos.	100	3	2	103	105
Costilla.	54	4	1	58	59
Crowley	21	23	1	44	45
Custer.	15	4		19	19
Delta	170	48	9	218	227
Denver.	2,906	73	3,231	2,979	6,210
Dolores	7	6		13	13
Douglas	53	1	9	54	63
Eagle	42	7	1	49	50
Elbert.	36	3	3	39	42
El Paso	743	42	463	785	1,248
Fremont	154	30	16	184	200
Garfield.	148	38	15	186	201
Gilpin.	4		1	4	5
Grand	44	3	6	47	53
Gunnison.	145	7	1	152	153
Hinsdale.	1			1	1
Huerfano.	44	18	10	62	72
Jackson	23	1	2	24	26
Jefferson	864	22	282	886	1,168
Kiowa	24	12		36	36
Kit Carson. . . .	63	11	6	74	80

Page 2 (Table No. 8)

County	State Colleges and Universities	Public Junior Colleges	Private Colleges	All Public Institutions	All Institutions
Lake.	50	8	11	58	69
La Plata.	108	127	13	235	248
Larimer	1,000	15	28	1,015	1,043
Las Animas. . . .	119	231	24	350	374
Lincoln	96	3	1	99	100
Logan	187	141	23	328	351
Mesa.	308	470	46	778	824
Mineral	6	1	1	7	8
Moffat.	71	16	12	87	99
Montezuma	89	44	3	133	136
Montrose.	169	20	5	189	194
Morgan.	256	23	12	279	291
Otero	171	195	19	366	385
Ouray	27	6	2	33	35
Park.	8	3	1	11	12
Phillips.	88	6	4	94	98
Pitkin.	22		5	22	27
Prowers	114	112	10	226	236
Pueblo.	460	732	78	1,192	1,270
Rio Blanco. . . .	34	16	3	50	53
Rio Grande. . . .	149	10	4	159	163
Routt	95	6	4	101	105
Saguache.	53	1	1	54	55
San Juan.	10	1	1	11	12
San Miguel. . . .	19	6		25	25
Sedgwick.	62	8	2	70	72
Summit.	10			10	10
Teller.	20	1	11	21	32
Washington. . . .	71	11	5	82	87
Weld.	1,224	14	48	1,238	1,286
Yuma.	158	10	8	168	176
TOTALS.	13,176	2,761	5,026	15,937	20,963

Source: Reports submitted by the institutions to the Committee on Education Beyond High School.

The data below shows relationship between total population in various geographic areas and the number of students from those areas enrolled in all institutions of higher education in Colorado.

The Metropolitan Area table indicates that while the Denver metropolitan area accounts for 47 percent of Colorado's population it contributes 42.3 percent of the students to higher education institutions.

Metropolitan Area

County	Population (1957 Est.)	Percent of Total State Population	Colorado Students in College	Percent of Total Colorado Students
Adams	75,000	4.5	520	2.5
Arapahoe	95,000	5.6	960	4.6
Denver	515,000	30.7	6,210	29.6
Jefferson	105,000	6.2	1,168	5.6
TOTALS	790,000	47.0	8,858	42.3

Boulder-Larimer-Weld Area

Boulder	60,000	3.6	905	4.3
Larimer	49,500	2.9	1,043	5.0
Weld	75,500	4.5	1,286	6.1
TOTALS	185,000	11.0	3,234	15.4

El Paso-Pueblo Area

El Paso	118,000	7.0	1,248	5.95
Pueblo	116,000	6.9	1,279	6.05
TOTALS	234,000	13.9	2,518	12.00

Ten Most Populous Colorado Counties

Area	Population (1957 Est.)	Percent of Total State Population	Colorado Students in College	Percent of Total Colorado Students
Metropolitan Denver	790,000	47.0	8,858	42.3
Boulder-Larimer-Weld	185,000	11.0	3,234	15.4
El Paso-Pueblo	234,000	13.9	2,518	12.0
Mesa County	53,200	3.2	824	3.9
TOTALS	1,262,200	75.1	15,434	73.6
Remaining Counties	417,475	24.9	5,529	26.4

The majority of state surveys of higher education show that the more populous areas of states send proportionately more students to colleges and universities than do the outlying areas of the state. However, in Colorado the ten most populous counties, with approximately 75.0 percent of the state's population, send approximately 74.0 percent of the total students to all Colorado higher education institutions. This proportion would be altered slightly were the unidentified resident students at the University of Colorado included with the totals of the Denver and Boulder areas.

The best showing in college attendance is in the Boulder-Larimer-Weld and Mesa areas. Mesa County, with a record 53.3 percent of its 1956-57 and 1957-58 high school graduates enrolling in an institution of higher education, leads the state in this regard. Adams County college attendance is considerably below the level which might be expected of a county located within a metropolitan area. This relationship shows up again in the proportion of high school graduates who go on to college, with 24.4 percent of the 1956-57 and 1957-58 total Adams County high school graduates enrolling in college as compared with 40.7 percent for the state as a whole.

The following tables show relationship between the total number of high school graduates (1956-57 and 1957-58) and college attendance from counties having colleges within their borders and counties in which there are no colleges located:

Counties Having Four-Year Institutions

County	Total No. of H. S. Graduates	H. S. Grads. Attending Accr. Inst.	Percent Attending Accr. Inst.
Alamosa	220	100	45.5
Boulder	1,126	555	49.3
Denver	5,514	2,475	44.9
El Paso	1,537	649	42.2
Gunnison	85	44	51.8
Jefferson	2,075	748	36.0
Larimer	979	463	47.3
Weld	1,436	598	41.6
TOTALS	12,972	5,632	43.4
Counties Having Junior Colleges			
La Plata	416	180	43.3
Las Animas	499	180	36.1
Logan	505	243	48.1
Mesa	1,066	568	53.3
Otero	538	264	49.1
Prowers	272	142	52.2
Pueblo	1,629	603	37.0
TOTALS	4,925	2,180	44.3
GRAND TOTALS	17,897	7,812	43.6
Remaining 48 Counties	8,727	3,010	34.5

According to these data the proportion of high school graduates enrolling in an accredited institution of higher education is 9.0 percent greater in the 15 counties with colleges than in the 48 remaining counties.

There is no way of knowing how many additional Colorado youth would take advantage of education beyond high school were educational facilities more accessible in certain areas of the state, particularly in the northwestern area. It should also be pointed out that were diversified lower division educational programs offered in the metropolitan areas of Denver and Colorado Springs, at low cost to the student, it is quite probable that enrollments in education beyond high school would increase markedly in these areas.

Charts V, VI and VII on pages 28 - 30, show geographic distribution of total enrollments at all Colorado four-year colleges and universities and junior colleges. The first two sections of each bar graph give percentages of enrollees from county of college location and counties within reasonable commuting distance. Reasonable commuting distance was set at approximately 50 miles unless geographic barriers had to be considered. Colleges with county of location and counties considered within reasonable commuting distance are:

Public 4-Year Institutions	County of Location	Counties Within Reasonable Commuting Distance
Adams State College	Alamosa	Conejos, Rio Grande, Sagauche, Custer, Huerfano, Costilla
Colorado School of Mines	Jefferson	Douglas, Clear Creek, Gilpin, Boulder, Weld, Adams, Denver, Arapahoe
Colorado State College	Weld	Larimer, Boulder, Denver, Adams, Morgan
Colorado State University	Larimer	Weld, Boulder
University of Colorado	Boulder	Gilpin, Larimer, Weld, Adams, Denver, Jefferson
Western State College	Gunnison	Delta, Montrose, Ouray, Chaffee
Public Junior Colleges		
Ft. Lewis A & M College	La Plata	Dolores, San Juan, Archuleta, Montezuma
Lamar College	Prowers	Bent, Baca, Kiowa
Mesa College	Mesa	Delta, Montrose, Garfield
Northeastern Jr. College	Logan	Sedgwick, Phillips, Yuma, Washington, Morgan, Weld
Otero Junior College	Otero	Bent, Crowley, Otero, Huerfano, Custer, Fremont
Pueblo Junior College	Pueblo	Crowley, Custer, El Paso, Fremont, Huerfano, Otero
Trinidad State Jr. College	Las Animas	Otero, Huerfano, Costilla

CHART NO. V

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENTS, COLORADO PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Fall, 1958

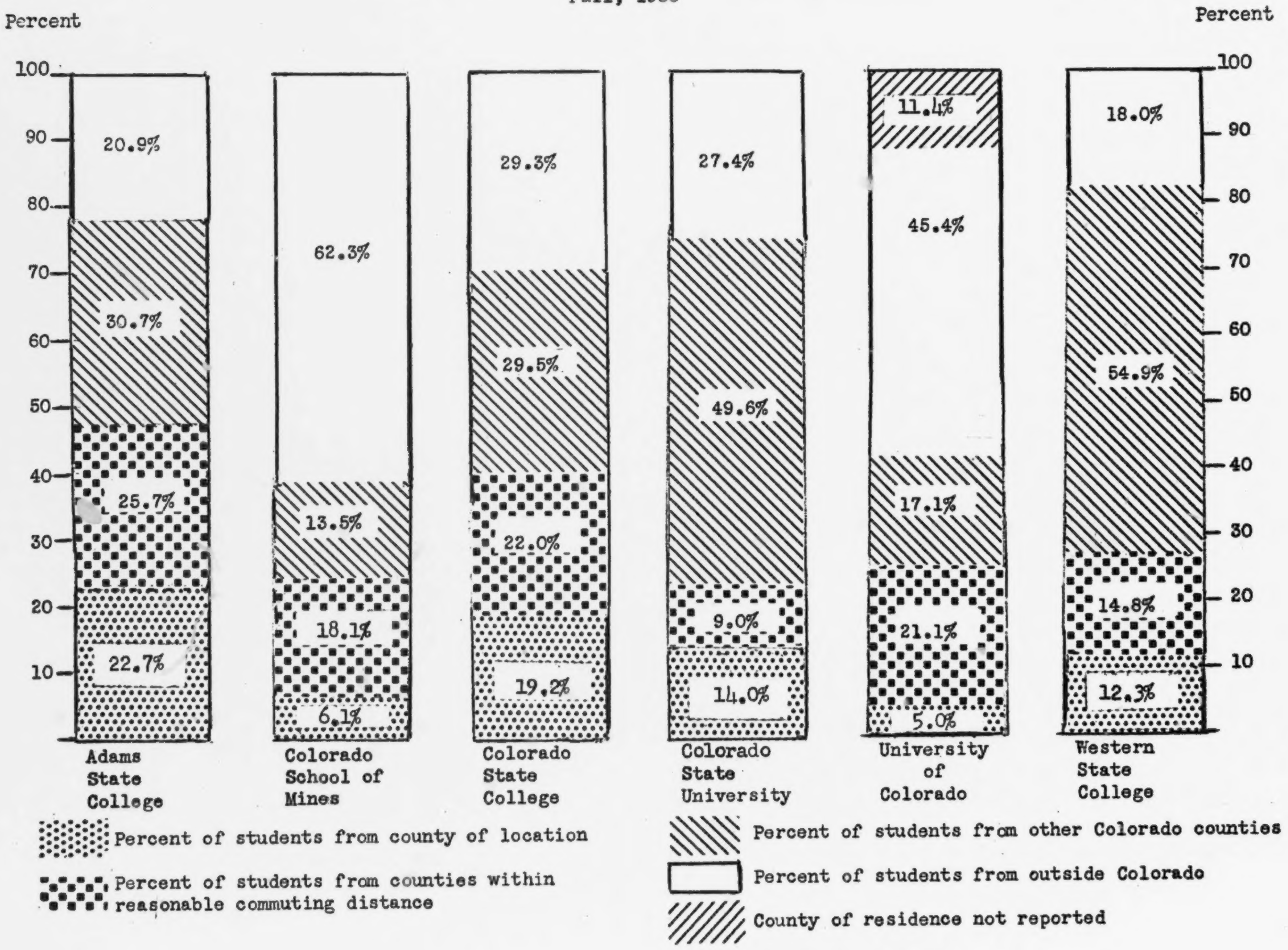


CHART NO. VI
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENTS,
COLORADO PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES
Fall, 1958

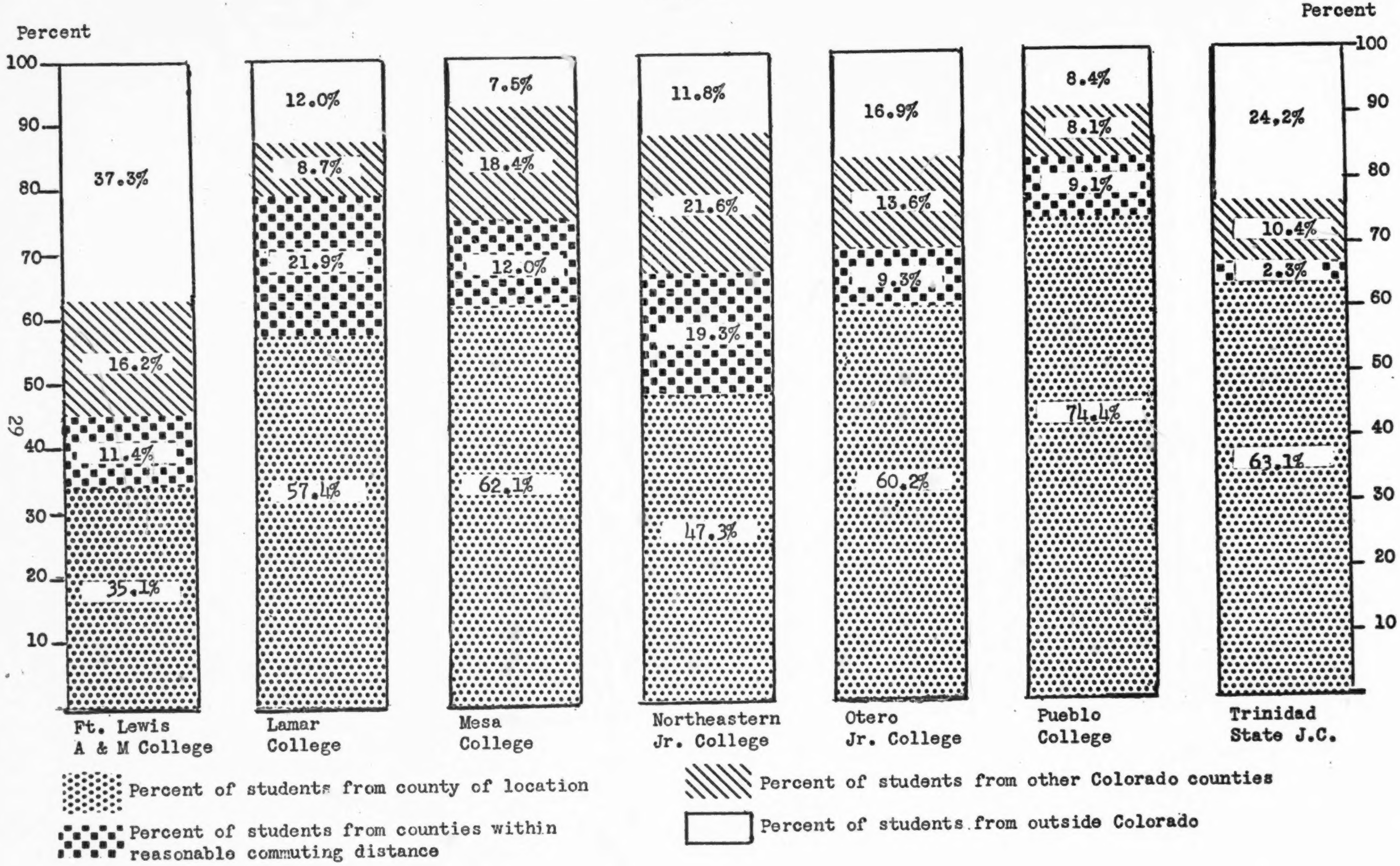
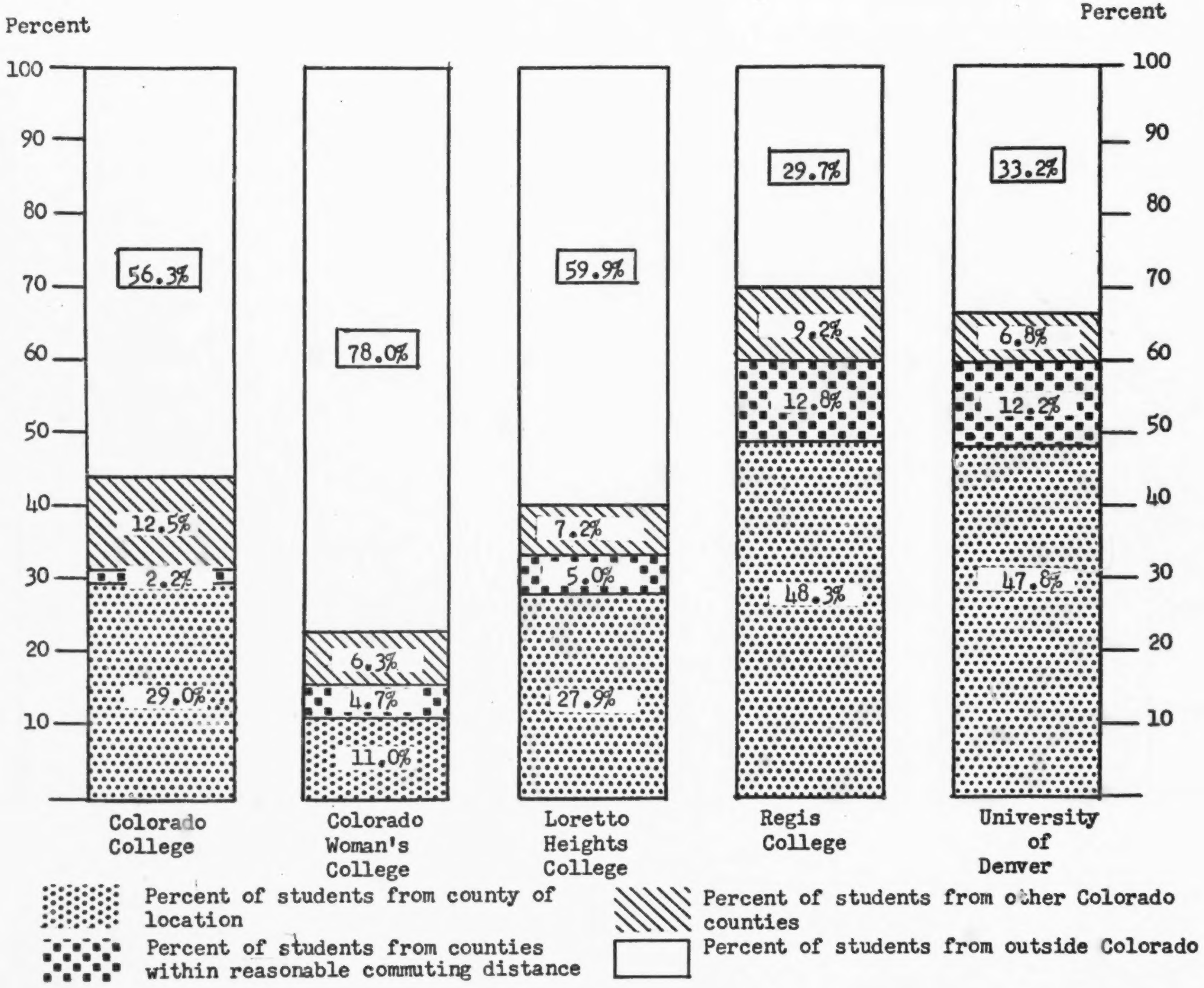


CHART NO. VII
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENTS; PRIVATE COLLEGES IN COLORADO
Fall, 1958



Private Colleges	County of Location	Counties Within Reasonable Commuting Distance
Colorado College	El Paso	Douglas, Elbert, Fremont, Lincoln, Pueblo, Teller
Colorado Woman's College	Denver	Adams, Arapahoe, Jefferson
Loretto Heights College	Denver	Adams, Arapahoe, Jefferson
Regis College	Denver	Adams, Arapahoe, Jefferson
University of Denver	Denver	Adams, Arapahoe, Jefferson

The importance of proximity of educational facilities is clearly illustrated by examination of the proportions of students drawn from the county of location, particularly at Regis College and the University of Denver, where approximately 50 percent of the enrollment originates from the City and County of Denver. At Colorado College almost 30 percent of the students come from El Paso County and at Loretto Heights approximately 28.0 percent are from Denver. This factor assumes greater significance when it is realized that private institutions must charge considerably higher tuition than is customary at publicly supported institutions. Of the total 8,984 students enrolled in private colleges in Fall, 1958, 3,695 or approximately 41.0 percent came from the county in which the institution is located.

Most locally oriented of the four-year state colleges is Adams State College which draws almost 50 percent of its enrollment from the immediate area. Local nature of the junior colleges is clearly evident, attendance from the county of location ranging from a low of 35.1 percent for Ft. Lewis A & M College to a high of 74.4 percent for Pueblo College. It is noted that Ft. Lewis A & M College, the only state-supported junior college, leads in out-of-state enrollments with 37.3 percent.

A problem common to junior college districts, because of the pattern of local support, is the sizeable proportion of students who originate from outside the junior college district, as shown in the following data. Colorado attendance from other countries ranges from a low of 12.7 percent at Trinidad State Junior College to a high of 40.9 percent at Northeastern Junior College. If out-of-state enrollees are included, students from outside the district comprise approximately one-fourth of the Pueblo enrollment, while at Northeastern over one-half of the students come from outside Logan County. Table 9 on page 32 shows geographic distribution of enrollments at the six locally-supported Colorado junior colleges.

TABLE 9

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENTS
JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS
Fall, 1958

	Lamar	Mesa	NE	Otero	Pueblo	Trinidad	Total
District Enrollment.	105	466	140	182	731	224	1,848
Out-of-County Enrollment . .	56	228	121	69	169	45	688
Out-of-State Enrollment. . .	22	56	35	51	83	86	333
TOTAL ENROLLMENT	183	750	296	302	983	355	2,869
Percent from District. . . .	57.4	62.1	47.3	60.2	74.4	63.1	64.4
Percent Out-of-County. . . .	30.6	30.4	40.9	22.9	17.2	12.7	24.0
Percent Out-of-State	12.0	7.5	11.8	16.9	8.4	24.2	11.6

Extension Classes for Credit

Extension Division, University of Colorado: The following table shows both the number of classes held and the number of individuals enrolled in the University of Colorado extension credit courses, for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59:

Center	Course Enrollments 1957-58	Course Enrollments 1958-59	Individual Enrollments 1957-58	Individual Enrollments 1958-59
Denver	19,784	21,704	6,815	7,618
Colorado Springs	2,223	2,788	1,335	1,614
Boulder	456	440	408	336
Other Centers	568	403	470	321
TOTALS	23,031	25,335	9,028	9,889

Increase in individual enrollments for 1958-59 over the previous year was 861, or 9.5 percent. The Denver Center showed a gain of almost 12 percent, and Colorado Springs 21 percent; while losses of approximately 21 and 46 percent respectively occured in Boulder, and the other centers.

Credit hour enrollments for 1958-59 show an increase of 9,616 over 1957-58, or 14.4 percent. Credit hour enrollments are determined by multiplying the number of individuals enrolled for the year in credit courses by the number of semester hours for which each was registered. The next table shows the comparison of credit hour enrollments at the various extension centers for the past five years:

Credit Hour Enrollments (Credit Courses Only)

Year	Denver	Colorado Springs	Boulder	Other Centers	Total	F. T. E.
1954-55	30,435	3,707	952	1,080	36,174	1,288
1955-56	37,839	4,957	1,171	1,589	45,556	1,519
1956-57	48,186	5,869	1,229	1,682	56,966	1,899
1957-58	57,440	6,750	1,001	1,330	66,521	2,217
1958-59	66,031	8,225	1,022	859	76,137	2,538

The F.T.E (full time equivalent) figure was obtained by dividing the total credit hours by 30 semester hours, the average credit hour load for a full time student. The number of F.T.E. students at all University extension centers has almost doubled since 1954-55; at the Denver Extension Center the total F.T.E. has risen from 1,015 in 1954-55 to 2,201 in 1958-59, an increase of 1,186 or 116.8 percent.

What kinds of students taking credit courses attend the Denver Center? In Fall, 1958, men outnumbered women by a little better than three to one. In 1957-58 the median age for all students was 26; the modal age was 21. The peak of the curve was in the group between 19 and 28, which accounted for 61 percent of the total, but it is significant that 38 percent were in older age groups. During 1957-58, 82 percent of all students had jobs; about three-fourths were working 30 or more hours a week. In fall, 1958 about 63 percent of those enrolled attempted course loads of less than seven hours, which the University regards as within the normal range of achievement of the full-time employed student. Of the 525 full-time students enrolled, only 153 enrolled for at least 16 hours. These data reinforce other statistical evidence on the Denver Center, that under present credit and tuition regulations, it is still serving primarily the part-time student who is an employed adult, with evening classes.

How many Denver Center students are really degree oriented? During 1957-58, about three-fourths of the students taking credit courses indicated that they were working toward a degree. Sixth-five percent checked intent to get a degree from the University of Colorado. However, in Fall 1958, the Office of Admissions identified only 79 new undergraduate campus matriculants as having transferred from the Denver Center. Turnover at the Center, as is normal with evening college students, is high; during 1957-58, three-fifths of all students had never been previously enrolled at the Center. During Fall 1958, one-fourth of all students taking credit courses withdrew from the Center before completing work for a letter grade. Statistics in the preceding table indicate however, that despite restrictions on its scope and depth, the extension program in Denver has expanded tremendously during the past five years.

Extension Classes, State Colleges: All three state colleges offer off-campus college level courses for the benefit of teachers and others working in school and community pursuits. This summary table for the academic year 1957-58 presents information relative to classes, enrollees and credit hours produced:

EXTENSION CLASSES TAUGHT BY STATE COLLEGES

College	No. of Centers	No. of Classes	No. of Enrollees	Avg. Class Size	Cr. Hr. Produced	F.T.E.
Colorado S. C.	26	50	1,760	28.1*	6,886	153.0
Adams S. C.	12	37	498	13.8**	1,364	30.3
Western S. C.	18	46	969	22.5***	2,887	64.2
TOTALS	48	133	3,227	22.2	11,137	247.5

---

* Excluding one very large class in Jefferson County.

** Excluding one individual study history class.

*** Excluding two piano classes and a violin class of one each.

During the entire year there were only five locations at which more than one of the state colleges conducted classes, namely, Grand Junction, Pueblo, Lamar, La Junta and Cortez. This is in contrast to a study made by the Legislative Council Subcommittee on Higher Education in 1956, which showed that there were 14 centers at which two or more of the three state colleges offered extension classes, during the academic year 1954-55. A careful analysis of the 1957-58 schedules indicates that the colleges are more discriminating in planning of extension classes than may have been true in past years. There appears to be no duplication of offerings in those centers where more than one institution is operating.

According to the summary table on the preceding page the three colleges offered classes in a total of 48 different centers during the year. (The 48 total is not the total of the three institutions as recorded in the table because certain locations were duplicated in the individual institution figures). A total of 3,227 enrollees took 133 classes for an average class size of 22.2, and earned 11,137 credit hours, which converted to full time equivalent (divided by 45 credit hours) totals approximately 250 full time students.

It is noted that class size of Colorado State College extension classes averaged 28.1 as compared with 13.8 for Adams State College and 22.5 for Western State College. Approximately 62 percent of the credit hours were produced by Colorado State College, 26 percent by Western State College and 12 percent by Adams State College.

The map on the following page gives a clear picture of the geographic areas served with extension credit classes by each of the three state colleges.

Adult Education Enrollments

Junior Colleges: According to Table 10 on page 37 a total of 4,481 adults enrolled in 327 credit and non-credit adult education and learning classes at the public junior colleges during the school year 1957-58. At first glance it appears that the major educational load of the junior colleges is in adult education programs. However, when adult enrollments are converted to "full-time equivalent" enrollments, they equal less than 250 students compared with 3,463 F.T.E. day students. In other words, it requires approximately 25 adult enrollments to equal one F.T.E. day student.

Public School Districts: Table 11 on page 38 lists 21 types of programs conducted in the Colorado public school districts (excluding Denver), during the 1957-58 school year, and indicates that a total of 16,457 persons enrolled in 1,006 different courses. Excluding the 4,481 individuals who enrolled in junior college classes, this leave approximately 12,000 adults who took advantage of adult classes in the public school districts of the state.

Total adult education registration for the public schools of the City and County of Denver appears in Table 12 on page 39 which covers the courses held at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School during the period June 1, 1957 to May 31, 1958. The Denver program, with a total of approximately 47,000

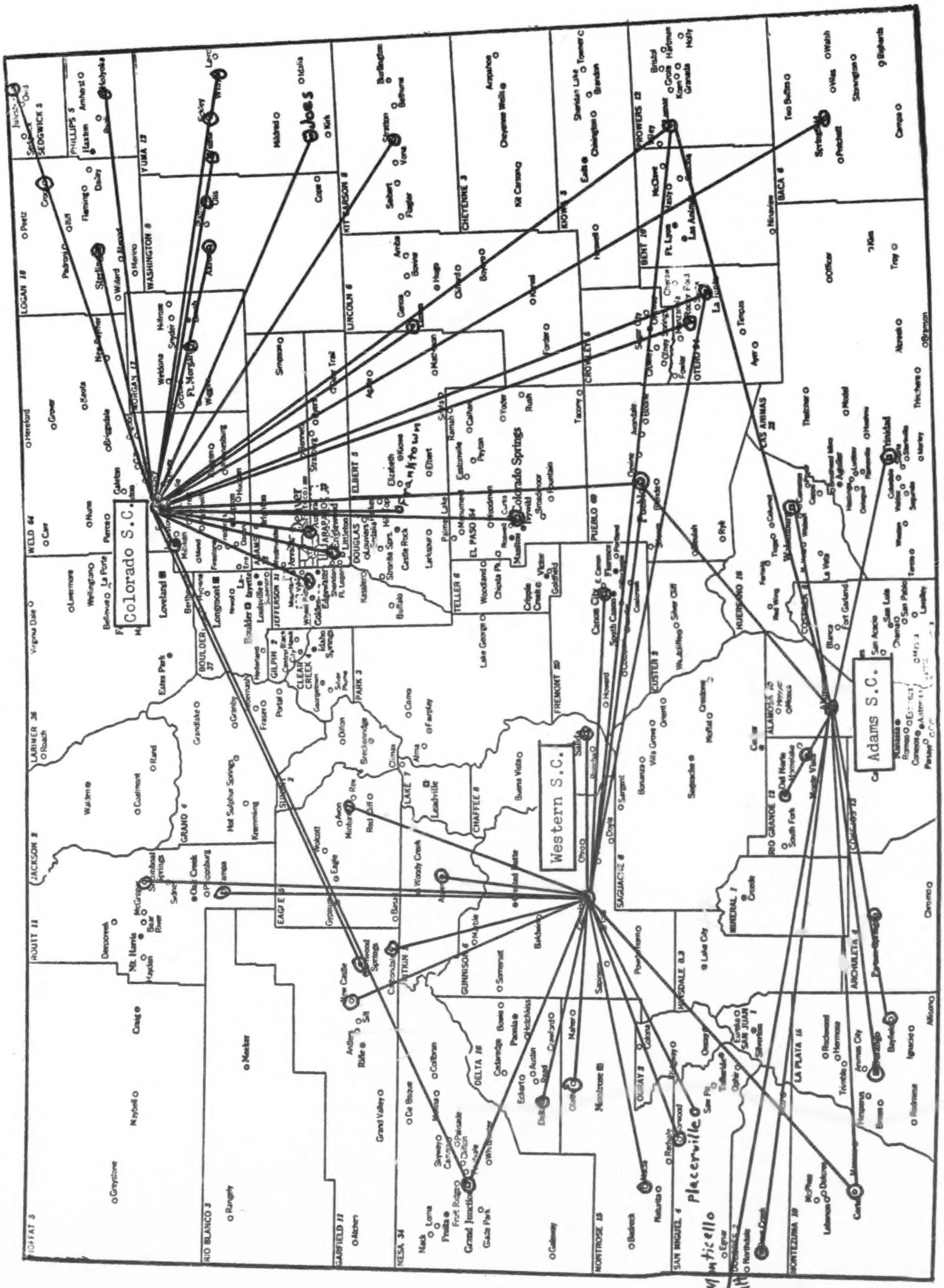

Colorado S.C.
Western S.C.
Adams S.C.
Placerville
Monticello
UTAH

Table 10

Number of Classes Offered and Adults Enrolled in Adult Learning Programs
1957-58 School Year

Institution	Credit		Non-Credit		Total Enrolled
	Classes Offered	Number Enrolled	Classes Offered	Number Enrolled	
Fort Lewis College.	15	107	2	14	121
Lamar Junior College.	33	400	15	150	550
Mesa Junior College	12	164	25	339	503
Northeastern Junior College	[illegible]	270	19	328	598
Otero Junior College.	19	265	22	300	565
Pueblo Junior College	94	1,310	6	195	1,505
Trinidad Junior College			44	639	639
TOTALS.	194	2,516	133	1,965	4,481

Source: Form 2, Enrollment Data Questionnaire, Committee on Education Beyond High School

Table 11

Types of Programs, Number of Courses, and Persons Served in Adult Education Programs, Public School and Junior College Districts, 1957-58.*

Type of Program	Number of Courses	Number of Sessions	Persons Served
Americanization, Citizenship and Elementary Adult Education	13	72	152
Civic and Public Affairs	1	10	12
Family Relationships	31	178	620
Personal Development and Group Relations	6	29	137
Agriculture Courses	49	334	682
Distributive Education	31	60	874
Trades and Industrial	150	265	2033
Practical Nursing	15	218	232
Commercial	148	362	2616
Home Arts	146	290	2033
In-Service Training	5	22	115
Fine Arts	51	167	570
Crafts and Hobbies	43	131	620
Physical Education, Health and Safety	23	133	367
Driver Education	14	91	266
Recreation	17	42	378
Firemanship Training	24	158	413
Police Officer Training	6	38	82
Professional Education	26	81	572
Practical Arts	32	154	449
General Adult Academic Education	175	388	3234
TOTALS	1,006	3,223	16,457

* Excludes the Denver Public Schools

Source: State Department of Education

Table 12
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL REGISTRATIONS
Emily Griffith Opportunity School, Denver
June 1, 1957 - May 31, 1958

	Different Courses*	Total Registration
Regular Program (Sept. 9, 1957 - April 30, 1958)		
Apprenticeship	31	1,496
Business Education	68	6,956
Distributive Education	68	7,004
General Self Improvement	54	4,729
High School and Vocational Education	90	3,293
Homemaking	44	6,157
Trades and Industry	109	6,396
TOTAL	465	36,031
Parent Education and Preschool		5,735**
Evening Vocational High School		1,193
Summer School (June 17, 1957 - August 9, 1957)		3,893
GRAND TOTAL		46,852

Source: Annual Report: Denver Public Schools, Emily Griffith Opportunity School; Division of Adult and Vocational Education, 1957-58.

* Approximate.

** Includes 3,006 children in Preschool Program.

Table 13
AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, DAY AND EVENING ENROLLMENTS
Emily Griffith Opportunity School

Distribution	Male	Female
Under 18	4.66%	3.93%
18 - 20	11.52%	5.04%
21 - 30	43.45%	29.82%
31 - 40	21.59%	33.32%
41 - 50	12.19%	16.62%
51 - 60	5.14%	7.79%
61 - 70	1.10%	2.86%
70 and over	0.35%	0.62%
MEDIAN AGE	27.6	34.4

Source: Student Data Survey, Denver Public Schools, July 1, 1958 registrations, was almost threefold that of the other public school districts of the state including the junior college districts.

A July, 1958 survey of students enrolled at the Opportunity School disclosed that proportion of male students was about 42.0 percent as compared with 58.0 percent female. Students were also identified by age distribution as shown in Table 13 on the preceding page. Largest percentage of males, 43.5 percent were in the 21 to 30 year bracket, while among the female students the largest number, about one-third, were in the 31 to 40 year group. The median age of male students was 27.6 years; for female students it was 34.4 years.

Extension Division, University of Colorado: The following table shows the number of course enrollments and individual enrollments for the various centers of adult learning operated by the University of Colorado Extension Division for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58:

	Course Enrollments		Individual Enrollments	
Center	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Denver	2,519	2,723	2,129	1,948
Colorado Springs	249	612	243	495
Boulder	1,447	1,400	1,330	1,217
Other Centers	614	942	592	812
TOTALS	4,829	5,677	4,194	4,472

The total number of individual enrollments increased by 280 from 1956-57 to 1957-58; dipping slightly in the Denver and Boulder Centers, and more than doubling in the Colorado Springs Center.

Transfers, Withdrawals and Drop-Outs

At the time the Committee collected its data on enrollments, the institutions were asked to submit a five year history of transfer students who transferred into the institution from other institutions, reporting transfers from out-of-state institutions by total, and intrastate transfers by Colorado institution. The Committee also requested statistics which would give a three year history on withdrawals and drop-outs. Only several of the institutions were able to furnish this information on any extended basis. Consequently the request was narrowed to a report for Fall, 1958 of the number of students transferring into each institution, and to withdrawal and drop-outs for the academic year 1957-58 and Fall, 1958. Although the data submitted is sketchy, it was possible to prepare several summary tables which give an insight into the mobility of students enrolled in Colorado colleges and universities.

Transfers: Table 14 on page 41 presents data on intrastate transfers; grand total of students who had last attended a Colorado institution other than the in-state institution in which they enrolled for Fall, 1958, was approximately 1,500. The institutions listed across the top of the table are sending

Table 14
COLORADO INTRASTATE TRANSFERS OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
OPENING OF FALL QUARTER OR SEMESTER, 1958

Receiving Institution	Sending Institutions																						
Type of Institution	Adams S. C.	Colo S. of Mines	Colo. S. C.	Colo. S. U.	U. of Colo.	Western S. C.	TOTALS	Ft. Lewis A & M	Lamar J. C.	Mesa J. C.	N. E. J. C.	Otero J. C.	Pueblo J. C.	Trinidad S. J. C.	TOTALS	Colo. Coll.	Colo. W. C.	Loretto Heights	Regis College	U. of Denver	Other	TOTALS	GRAND TOTALS
State Four-Year																							
Adams S. C.		2	7	5	7	1	22	8	2	8		2	13	7	40	1		1		1		3	65
Colorado S. C.	6	1		44	47	12	110	5	2	12	15	11	30	9	84	4	12	6	5	11		38	232
Colo. School Mines	N.R.																						
Colorado State U.	2	5	13		15	6	41	9	4	29	12	10	27	8	99	3	5	1	4	6	1	20	160
U. of Colorado	N.B.						248	2	6	27	7	2	31	2	77		8					8	333
Western S. C.	1	1	8	9	11		30		2	21	3	1	14	4	45	2	2		2	1		7	82
TOTALS	9	9	28	58	80	19	451	24	16	97	37	26	115	30	345	10	27	8	11	19	1	76	872
Public Jr. Colleges																							
Ft. Lewis A & M	1	1	2	7	6		17							1	1			1	1			2	20
Lamar College	1	1	3			1	6				1		1		2	1						1	9
Mesa College	1	1	2	5	11	3	23			1			1		2							0	25
Northeastern J. C.			2	10	2		14						1		1		2		2			4	19
Otero J. C.		3	2	4		2	11						1		1							0	12
Pueblo College	2	3	3	6	5	3	22		1		1	2		1	5				1	1		2	29
Trinidad S. J. C.	1			3	3		7										1		1			2	9
TOTALS	6	9	14	35	27	9	100	0	1	1	2	2	4	2	12	1	3	1	5	1		11	123
Private Colleges																							
Colorado College	2	5	14	7	38	6	72	3						10	13		3			15		18	103
Colorado W. Coll.																							
Loretto Heights					1		1																1
Regis College	2	1		2	5		10		1	2			2	1	6					5	2	7	25
U. of Denver	4	10	29	33	129	8	213	2		16	1	3	15	7	44	14	16	1	23			54	319
TOTALS	8	16	43	42	173	14	296	5	1	18	1	3	17	18	63	14	19	1	23	20	2	79	438
GRAND TOTALS	23	34	85	135	280	42	847*	29	18	116	40	31	136	50	420	25	49	10	39	40	3	166	1,433

Source: Reports submitted by the respective institutional registrars to the Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School. Colleges listed at left are receiving institutions; colleges listed across top are sending institutions. Each institution reported the number of new transfers it received at the opening of the fall term.

* This total is a vertical total, but not horizontal; the University of Colorado total of 248 for transfers from other state four-year institutions was not identified by specific institution.

institutions or the institutions previously attended, while the institutions as listed on the left are the receiving institutions. According to this data about 850 students transferred from one of the six public four-year colleges to some other Colorado institution; the public junior colleges sent approximately 410 students to four-year institutions -- about 350 transferring to the public colleges and universities and 63 to private institutions. Transfers from private institutions to other state institutions numbered 166; there is somewhat less mobility among students from Colorado private institutions than exists among the students attending publicly supported institutions.

Other data reveals that approximately 1,650 students transferred to Colorado institutions from out-of-state institutions in Fall, 1957; this total was approximately 1,960 for 1958. Thus, almost one-tenth of the total student body in Colorado for Fall, 1958 were transfers, either from out-of-state or institutions from within the state. Largest number of transfers for Fall, 1958 was at the University of Denver which reported a total of 1,068, almost one-fifth of its student body. This is understandable because of the large number of graduates attending the University of Denver, and because of its location in a major metropolitan area where it serves a large number of part-time students. Total transfers reported by the public senior institutions are: University of Colorado, 573; Colorado State College, 468; Colorado State University, 365; Western State College, 130 and Adams State College, 127. Figure for the Colorado School of Mines was not available.

Withdrawals and Drop-Outs: Committee members expressed interest in the extent and character of retention and withdrawal of college students in Colorado institutions; as was mentioned previously, the staff attempted to collect sufficient data to present an historical picture of this trend. While the summary tables prepared from the available data may be somewhat incomplete, they do give some insight into several of the factors which enter into the casualty pattern of Colorado college students.

Table 15 on page 43 shows withdrawals during the fall quarter, or semester, at each of the institutions insofar as these data were reported. Withdrawals are understood to mean those students who enrolled at the beginning of the fall term, but for one reason or another did not remain to receive a letter grade. Drop-outs refer to those students who finished the fall term, but did not enroll for the ensuing period. Total attrition includes the withdrawals and drop-outs, plus those students who were asked or advised to leave school due to poor scholastic standing. It is noted that data on dismissal for scholastic reasons were not available from several institutions; one state-supported four-year school, Adams State College, stated that it has no established procedure for dismissal for scholastic reasons.

When withdrawals during the fall term are considered separately, statistics show that highest rate of withdrawal was at the public junior colleges, with 7.2 percent of the students leaving before the close of the quarter or semster. Withdrawal rate at the public four-year colleges was 2.5 percent and at the private institutions, 1.9 percent. The latter did not include Colorado College because the withdrawal figure was not available for Fall, 1958. Total attrition rate for Fall, 1958 ranged from a high of 19.0 percent for the public junior colleges to a low of 9.6 percent for the public four-year institutions. Attrition rate at the private institutions was

Table 15

WITHDRAWALS AND DROP-OUTS AT ALL COLORADO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS DURING AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING FALL TERM, 1958

	Enroll. Fall '58	Withdr. During Term	Dismissed, Scholastic Reasons	Did Not Re-enroll Next Term	Total* Attrition	Percent of Attrition
Public Four-Year						
Adams S. C.	909	25	0	72	97	10.7
Colorado S. C.	3,752	51	123	163	337	9.0
Colo. Sch. Mines	1,092	44	22	14**	80	7.3
Colorado S. U.	5,593	81	57	318	456	8.2
U. of Colorado***	8,965	310	NA	664	974	10.9
Western S. C.	1,051	16	23	74	113	10.8
Public Junior						
Ft. Lewis A & M	359	32	16	50	98	27.3
Lamar College	183	25		7	32	17.5
Mesa College	750	58	4	82	144	19.2
Northeastern J. C.	296	9	10	50	69	23.3
Otero J. C.	302	21	0	30	51	16.9
Pueblo College	983	62	4	106	172	17.5
Trinidad S. J. C.	355	25	0	23	48	13.5
Private						
Colorado College	1,197	NA	NA	66	66	5.5
Colorado Woman's C.	575	33	0	9	42	7.3
Loretto Heights C.	695	16	0	41	57	8.2
Regis College	998	33	0	102	135	13.5
U. of Denver	5,519	65	NA	1,050	1,115	20.2

Source: Reports submitted by registrars and deans of Colorado higher education institutions to the Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School.

* Does not include students who graduated at close of term.

** Graduate students only. No report on undergraduates.

*** Total enrollment is for undergraduates only. All other totals are for full student body.

NA - Not available.

14.1 percent, the University of Denver leading with a 20.2 rate, a turnover which is again understandable because of the nature of the institution. Highest attrition at the public junior colleges was at Ft. Lewis A & M, with 27.3 percent, while the University of Colorado ranked high among the public four-year institutions with 10.9 percent. The latter does not include figures on dismissals for scholastic reasons, which were unavailable.

Because the Legislative Committee is particularly interested in retention at the public four-year colleges and universities, Table 16 on page 45 was prepared to show the pattern of withdrawal and drop-outs at these schools for the academic year 1957-58. This table includes five institutions, while data from the University of Colorado, which is presented on a different basis, appear in Table 17. It is emphasized that the 1,833 total attrition figure in Table 16 includes only those students who withdrew during the fall semester, or fall and winter quarters, as applies, plus those students who did not enroll for the ensuing period or periods within the 1957-58 academic year.

Total attrition for the five institutions recorded in Table 16 is 16.4 percent based on reported data. It is noted that in Table 17 the rate of drop-outs between Spring, 1958 and the following Fall at the University of Colorado is 21.3 percent. If we assume there is a similar drop-out rate at the other five institutions between spring and fall, this could amount to approximately 2,230 students (based on Fall, 1957 enrollmentsof 11,148), which added to the 1,833 figure would result in a total withdrawal and drop-out rate of about 35 percent, for a given year, and the following period between spring and fall.

The University of Colorado Office of Admissions and Records reported that of the total number of undergraduate students who enrolled on the Boulder Campus for the Spring semester, 1958, but did not re-enroll for Fall, 1958-59, (drop-outs and withdrawals), 62.8 percent had earned a cumulative grade-point average of less than 2.00 (C is 2.00); 34.0 percent had a grade-point average of 2.00 and above; and 3.2 percent withdrew before receiving grades. Corresponding percentages for the College of Arts and Sciences were 58.4, 37.9 and 3.7. In the College of Engineering 77 percent of the students who left school made less than a "C" average. Total drop-outs and withdrawals between Fall, 1958 and Spring, 1959 were divided 42.6 percent, less than a 2.00 grade average; 44.8 percent, 2.00 or above; and 12.6 before earning grades.

Of 666 undergraduate students enrolled at Colorado State University during Fall, 1958 and Winter, 1959, but who did not re-enroll for the subsequent quarters, 64.4 percent made less than a "C" average and 35.6 made better than a "C" average.

Of the total 906 students reportedly withdrawing from all Colorado institutions during the fall quarter or semester, 1958, about one-fourth left for undertermined reasons according to data in Table 18. Of the more explicit reasons proffered, 22.5 percent left for health reasons followed by 17.4 percent for financial reasons. It is difficult to determine validity of reasons as given by departing students. Often health and personal reasons can be a cover-up for failure to adjust, scholastic difficulty, or lack of interest. Inasmuch as approximately 60 percent of the reasons given fall into the health, personal and undertermined catagories, these data, which is true of most data of this sort, cast little light on the real reasons for withdrawals from Colorado institutions. (See page 46 for Table 18).

Table 16

WITHDRAWALS AND DROP-OUTS AT COLORADO PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS DURING ACADEMIC YEAR, 1957-58

(University of Colorado Excluded)

Institution	Fall '57 Enroll.	Withdr. During Year	Left for Scholastic Reasons	Did Not Reenroll Next Term	Total Attrition	Percent of Attrition
Adams S. C.	701	32	0	78	110	15.7
Colorado S. C.	3,111	209	229	*	438	14.1
Colo. Sch. Mines	1,127	95	31	NA	126	11.2
Colorado S. U.	5,282	185**	131	666	982	18.6
Western S. C.	927	54	31	92	177	19.1
TOTAL	11,148	575	422	836	1,833	16.4

Source: Data for Colorado State College was obtained on original Committee Enrollment Form #7 which did not differentiate between withdrawals and those who failed to reenroll for unsuing period. All other information was obtained on Revised Form #7. (NA - Not Available).

* This figure is included in the total of the preceding two columns.

** This is the total of students who withdrew during the Fall and Winter Quarters, but does not include the Spring Quarter withdrawals.

Table 17

INFORMATION ON DROP-OUTS BETWEEN SPRING SEMESTER, 1958 AND FALL, 1958, AND BETWEEN FALL SEMESTER, 1958-59, AND SPRING, 1959

University of Colorado, Undergraduate Schools, Boulder Campus

School or College	D/O Between Spring '57 & Fall '58			D/O Between Fall '58 & Spring '59		
	Spring '58 Enrollment	Drop-Outs From Each College		Fall '58 Enrollment	Drop-Outs From Each College	
		No.	Percent		No.	Percent
Arts & Sci.	5,220	1,224	23.3	5,761	446	7.7
Business	506	49	9.7	424	23	5.4
Engineering	2,255	432	19.2	2,299	165	7.2
Music	179	21	11.7	197	10	5.1
Nursing	152	43	28.3	170	11	6.5
Pharmacy	155	37	23.9	114	9	7.0
TOTAL	8,497	1,806	21.3	8,965	664	7.4

Source: Office of the Registrar, University of Colorado.

Table 18
REASONS GIVEN FOR STUDENT WITHDRAWALS
ALL COLORADO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
During Fall Semester or Quarter, 1958

	Public 4-Year		Pvt. Colleges		Public Jr. Colleges		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Financial	99	18.8	24	16.3	35	15.1	158	17.4
Health, Self or Family	128	24.3	42	28.6	34	14.7	204	22.5
To Accept Employment	45	8.5	16	10.9	34	14.7	95	10.5
Marriage	16	3.0	10	6.8	11	4.7	37	4.1
Military Service	31	5.9	0		14	6.0	45	5.0
Transfer, Other School	23	4.4	2	1.4	4	1.7	29	3.2
Personal	76	14.4	20	13.6	23	9.9	119	13.1
Other (Undetermined)	109	20.7	33	22.4	77	33.2	219	24.2
TOTALS	527		147		232		906	

Source: Committee Enrollment Form #7, submitted by all Colorado institutions.

It should not be concluded from the data which have been presented in this section of the report that students who withdrew from or dropped out of a particular institution are forever lost to higher education. What the statistics fail to reveal is the number of withdrawals and drop-outs who eventually are readmits, or who transfer to another institution in the immediate or removed future to continue their college studies. Examination of individual student record cards at several of the institutions shows an amazing state of flux and mobility among students at any one institution. Records indicate that a considerable number of students have enrolled in as many as three or four institutions over a period of three to seven years. It is readily apparent that collection of accurate and meaningful data on withdrawal and retention involves intricate records-keeping and could be a very time-consuming activity. Until this is done however, and until the colleges and universities adopt more uniform methods of student accounting, it will be difficult to conduct worthwhile studies on withdrawals and retention.

PART I

CHAPTER II

POST HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

Colorado Four-Year Institutions and Junior Colleges

Introduction

The committee staff, when confronted with the task of projecting college and university enrollments for the entire state, as well as a distribution of these enrollments by type and control of institution, realized that at best it is possible to make meaningful predictions based on only a few of the simpler assumptions. Consideration of a greater number of variables could have resulted in such an extremely wide range of possible enrollments that the outcome might have been meaningless.

A logical beginning for projections of college enrollment in Colorado is the number of high school graduates occurring in the state for the next several years. Statistics on college-age youth in Colorado are most inadequate. Source for the high school graduate data was the Colorado State Department of Education which has made projections of high school seniors through 1965-66. High school graduates were projected as 97 percent of the projection senior class.

In view of the relatively high in-migration rate not being experienced in Colorado, which places it among the five leading states in the nation in this respect, it is felt that predictions beyond the mid 60's might have decreasing significance. Therefore, the committee suty carries through Fall, 1966, projections of the proportion of high school graduates who might enter college, based on a constant proportion of 36 percent (proportion for Fall, 1958 was 36.3 percent), and on two alternative increases in proportion, of .5 and one percent annually. While the 36 percent proportion of high school graduates reported to have enrolled as first-time entering freshmen in Fall, 1958 appears to be a reasonable assumption, it should be noted that the committee had access to only a two-year history regarding this trend, a factor which may place some limitations on the results.

It has been suggested that the projection should include an added projection based on the rising percentage of retention in college and the marked increase in graduate education. Data on retention rates at Colorado institutions is not available; there has been some difficulty in obtaining a history of withdrawals and drop-outs at the institutions.

Proportion of graduate students at the six state-supported four-year institutions for the past five years beginning with Fall, 1954 has been 7.1, 7.4, 7.3, 8.0 and 9.9 percent respectively. It is doubtful that graduate proportions at Colorado institutions will increase to such an extent during the next eight years as to distort greatly the method of projection used in the study.

Most national and state studies when speaking of college-age youth refer to the 18-21 year group; it is evident that education beyond high school encompasses a much wider age range than the four-year span immediately following high school graduation. The socio-economic revolution which began immediately following World War II and continues at an ever-increasing pace, has changed completely the pattern of college attendance. Many people who are older than the traditional college-age group are finding it necessary to return to college for further education in order to keep up with the intensified progress in business, science and industry and the virtual explosion of knowledge occurring in numerous fields. It appears certain that increasing number of these people will need to attend college on a part-time basis.

A survey of student ages at all Colorado colleges and universities gives evidence of the expanding college-age bracket. Of a total of 33,357 enrollees for Fall, 1958, on whom age data were available, 20,373 or 60.7 percent were in the 18 through 21 year group, 2.8 percent were below eighteen and 36.5 percent were 22 years of age or older. Eight percent of the students were over 30 years of age. Further detail can be studied in the table on the following page.

Another factor which could have a marked effect on college attendance would be substantial financial assistance given under the National Defense Education Act. Experience with education of veterans under the several G. I. Bills shows that total enrollments tend to fluctuate along with veteran enrollments. A five year history of veteran enrollments for all Colorado institutions is shown in the table following the age data table. Comparison of veteran enrollments at public four-year colleges and universities with total enrollment at those institutions for the period 1950 through 1958 follows:

Year	Enrollment	Percent of Change Over Last Year	Veteran Enrollment Number	Veteran Enrollment Percent of Total
1950	16,028		4,821	30.1
1951	14,330	-10.6	2,712	18.9
1952	14,411	.6	1,666	11.6
1953	14,618	1.4	1,876	12.8
1954	16,558	13.7	2,460	14.9
1955	18,661	12.7	3,398	18.2
1956	20,469	9.7	4,184	20.4
1957	21,511	5.1	3,729	17.3
1958	22,754	5.8	3,114	13.7

It is noted that a drop of almost 1,700 veterans between Fall, 1950 and Fall, 1951 resulted in a -10.6 percent enrollment. As veteran

Table 19

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT COLORADO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES*

Fall Enrollment, 1958

	Publicly-Supported 4-Yr. Institutions		Publicly-Supported Junior Colleges		Private Colleges		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 18 yr. of age	487	2.2	235	7.3	233	3.1	955	2.8
18 yr.; not yet 20 yr.	8,401	37.0	1,847	57.2	1,964	25.7	12,212	36.4
20 yr.; not yet 22 yr.	5,902	26.0	508	15.7	1,751	22.9	8,161	24.3
22 yr.; not yet 24 yr.	2,565	11.3	253	7.8	826	10.8	3,644	10.9
24 yr.; not yet 26 yr.	1,687	7.4	163	5.1	810	10.6	2,560	7.9
26 yr.; not yet 28 yr.	1,383	6.1	71	2.2	627	8.2	2,081	6.2
28 yr.; not yet 30 yr.	723	3.2	29	.9	411	5.4	1,163	3.5
Over 30 yr. of age	1,539	6.8	122	3.8	1,020	13.3	2,681	8.0
TOTALS	22,687		3,228		7,642		33,557*	

Source: Data submitted by the respective registrars of the colleges and universities.

* Total number on which age data were available, 33,557. Colorado Woman's College is not included in total.

Table 20

ENROLLMENT OF VETERANS AND WAR ORPHANS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Fall, 1954 through 1958

Year	Publicly-Supported 4-Yr. Institutions		Publicly-Supported Junior Colleges		Privately-Controlled Institutions		Total	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
1954	2,460	14.9	438	21.5	1,533	18.6	4,431	16.5
1955	3,398	18.2	539	24.4	1,974	22.1	5,911	19.8
1956	4,184	20.4	595	23.7	1,678	19.4	6,451	20.4
1957	3,729	17.3	495	18.3	1,473	17.2	5,638	17.4
1958	3,114	13.7	458	14.2	1,296	14.4	4,798	13.9

Source: Data submitted by the respective registrars of the colleges and universities.

* Percent of total fall enrollment.

Note: Majority of veterans are attending under P.L. 550. War orphans attending under P.L. 634 totaled 6 in 1956; 57 in 1957; and 70 in 1958.

enrollments rose from a low of 1,666 in Fall, 1952 to a high of 4,184 in 1956, there was a corresponding increase in total enrollments. In Fall, 1957 and 1958 as veteran enrollments began to decline again, total enrollments leveled off.

Enrollment projections for all Colorado higher education institutions were made on the following assumptions:

1. Ninety-seven percent of the projected public high school seniors for 1957-58 through 1965-66 would graduate from high school.
2. Non-public high school graduates would continue to be 7.5 percent of the total high school graduates from all Colorado high schools.
3. There would continue to be a 17 percent differential between the number of Colorado high school graduates reported to go on to college and the number of first-time entering resident freshmen as reported by the institutions.
4. Proportion of high school graduates going on to college would either remain constant, increase at the rate of .5 percent annually or increase at the rate of one percent annually.
5. There would be a constant ratio of 28 percent first-time entering resident freshmen to total resident enrollment.
6. There would be an increase, from the current level, of .5 percent annually in the proportion of both first-time entering resident freshmen and total resident enrollment at the publicly-supported institutions, and a corresponding decrease at the private institutions.
7. There would be, between 1959 and 1966, a 1.5 percent increase in the proportion of total resident enrollment at the public junior colleges, and a 3.5 percent increase in the proportion of first-time entering resident freshmen at public junior colleges and a corresponding decrease at the public four-year colleges.
8. Proportion of out-of-state students would either remain constant at the percent proportion of 37.0 percent, be reduced at the rate of one percent annually, or be cut back at the rate of two percent annually.

The remainder of this chapter of the report presents graphic and tabulated information relative to the method of projection for post high school enrollments in Colorado four-year colleges and universities and the junior colleges, through Fall, 1966. Immediately following is a series of four charts and 21 tables with explanations.

EXPLANATION OF CHARTS

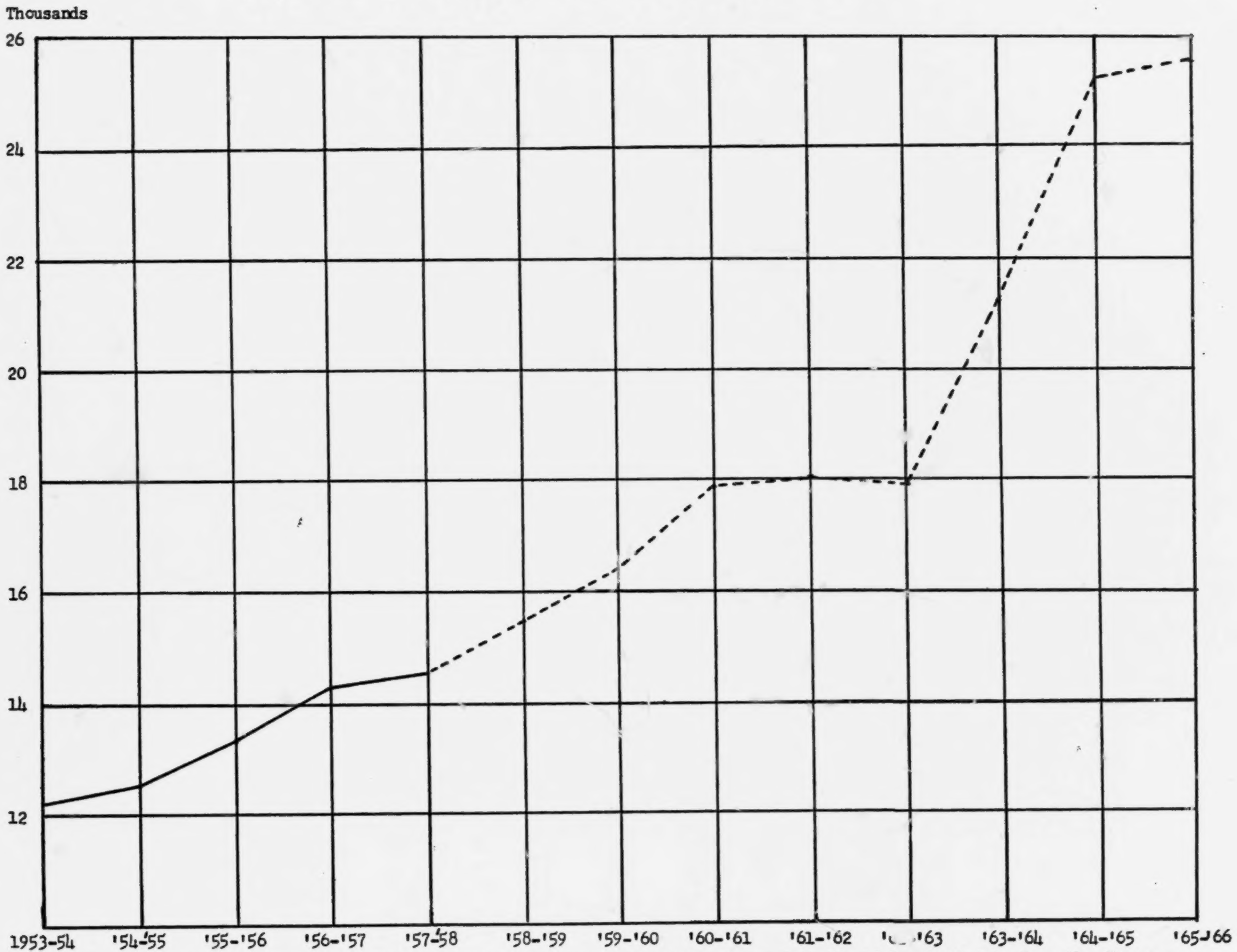
CHART NO. VIII: This graph shows the actual number of high school graduates for the period 1953-54 through 1957-58, and then plots the high school graduate projection as tabulated in Table No. 21 (Tables are in section following charts).

CHART NO. IX: This chart is the first of a series of three graphic presentations of the information contained in Table No. 36. Projection a. shows what would happen to total enrollments if Colorado residents continue to attend college at the rate of 36 percent of the high school graduates annually, and if the proportion of out-of-state students continues to be 37 percent as in the past three years. Projection b. indicates what would be the total enrollment if proportion of out-of-state students were reduced at the rate of one percent annually, and projection c. pictures a two percent cutback of out-of-state residents annually.

CHART NO. X: This graph shows the extent of Colorado resident enrollment were high school graduates to go on to college at the rate of .5 percent increase per year, and also applies the same three assumptions to out-of-state enrollments as Chart No. IX.

CHART NO. XI: This graph projects Colorado resident attendance at the rate of one percent increase in the tendency of Colorado high school graduates to enroll in college, and again projects out-of-state residents on the three assumptions mentioned heretofore.

CHART NO. VIII
TOTAL COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS
Actual Totals, 1953-54 through 1957-58; Projections, 1958-59 through 1965-66

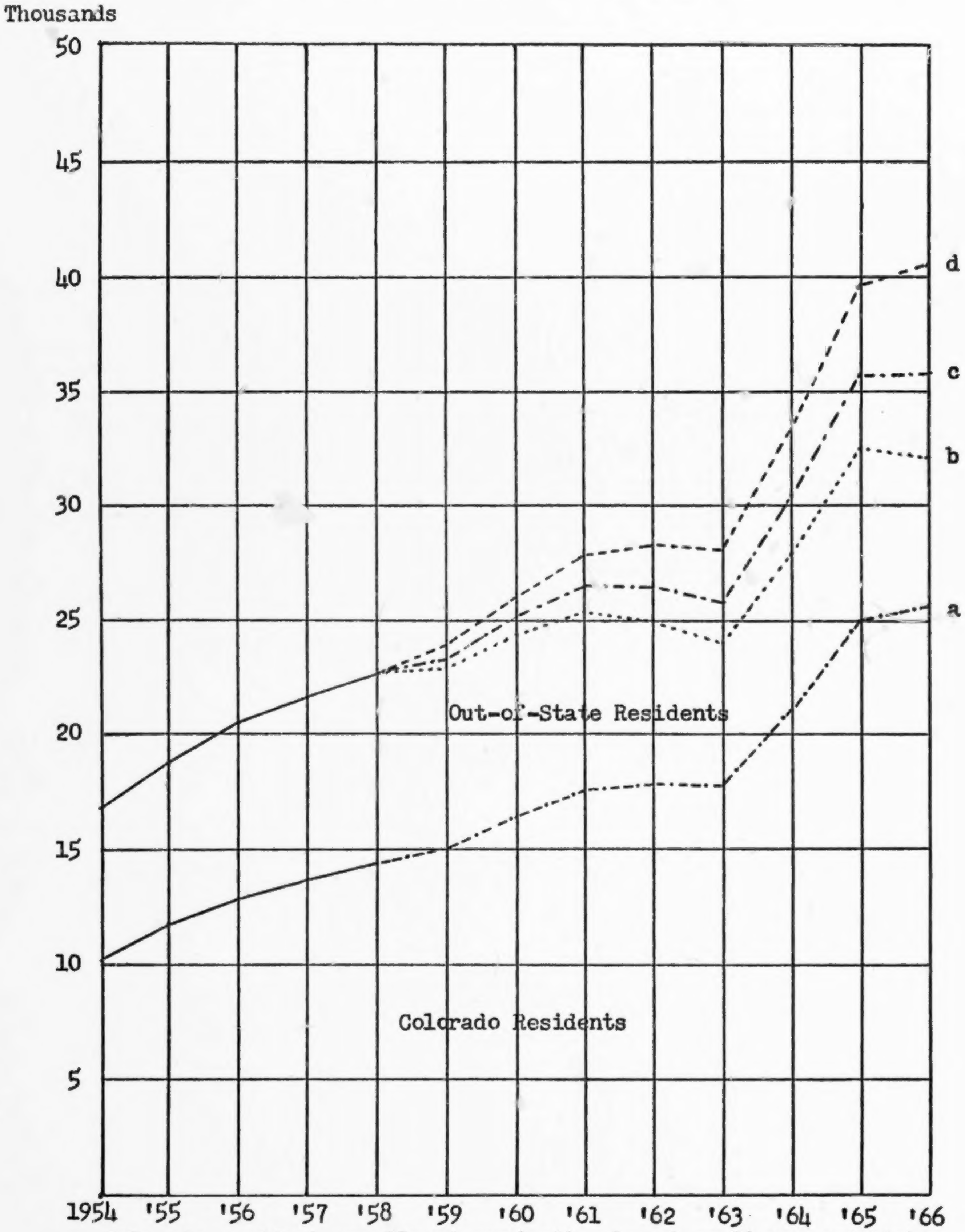


Source: Public high school data from the Colorado State Department of Education; Catholic high school data from the diocesan school offices of Denver and Pueblo.

CHART NO. IX

TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN COLORADO BASED ON CONSTANT RATIO OF ATTENDANCE OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Actual Enrollment, 1954-58; Projections, 1959-66

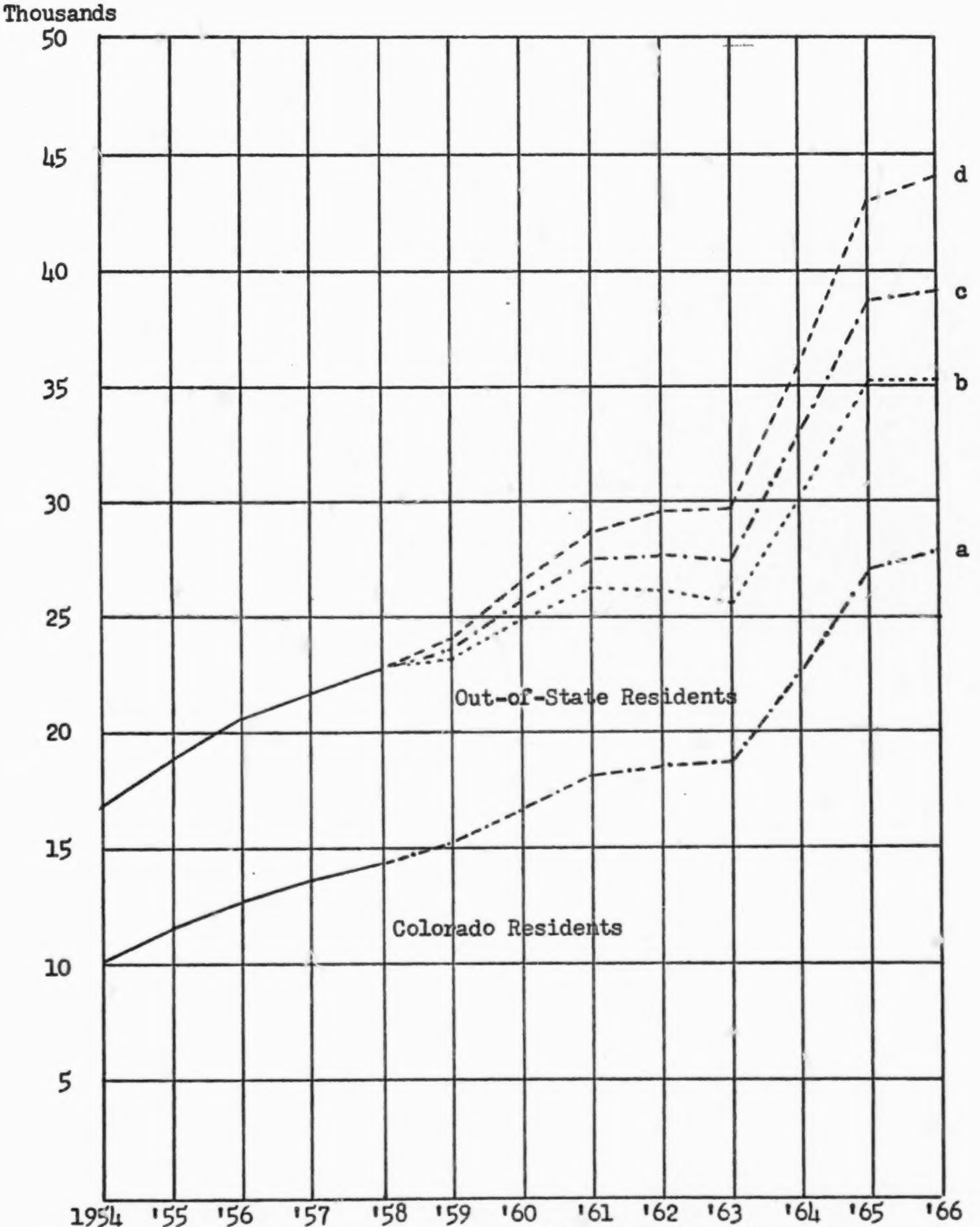


a. Colorado resident enrollment projection based on 36 percent high school graduate attendance.
b. Total enrollment projection based on 2 percent annual decrease in out-of-state residents.
c. Total enrollment projection based on 1 percent annual decrease in out-of-state residents.
d. Total projection with continued 37 percent out-of-state residents.

CHART NO. X

TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN COLORADO BASED ON .5 PERCENT ANNUAL INCREASED ATTENDANCE OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Actual Enrollment, 1954-58; Projections, 1959-66



a. Colorado resident enrollment projection based on .5 percent annual increased attendance of Colorado high school graduates.

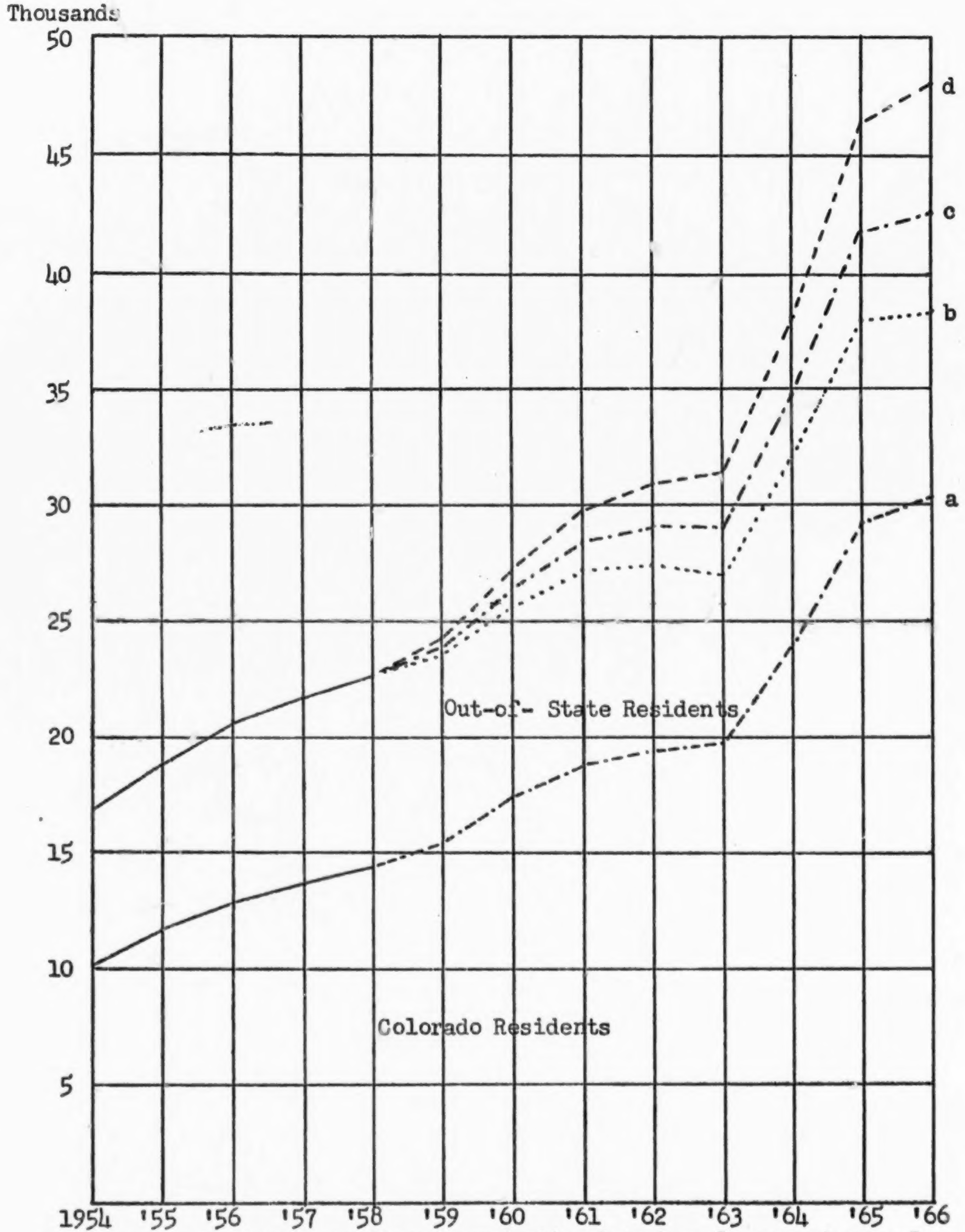
b. Total enrollment projection based on 2 percent annual decrease in out-of-state residents.

c. Total enrollment projection based on 1 percent annual decrease in out-of-state residents.

d. Total projection with continued 37 percent out-of-state residents.

CHART NO. XI

TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS IN COLORADO BASED ON 1 PERCENT ANNUAL INCREASED ATTENDANCE OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
Actual Enrollment, 1954-58; Projections, 1959-66



a. Colorado Resident enrollment projection based on 1 percent annual increased attendance of Colorado high school graduates.

b. Total enrollment projection based on 2 percent annual decrease in out-of-state residents.

c. Total enrollment projection based on 1 percent annual decrease in out-of-state residents.

d. Total projection with continued 37 percent out-of-state residents.

EXPLANATION OF TABLES

TABLE NO. 21: The number of high school graduates appearing in this table for 1953-54 through 1957-58 represents the actual number of graduates as reported by the Colorado State Department of Education. Data on non-public high school graduates were furnished by officials of these schools.

Projections of public high school graduates were made on the premise that 97 percent of the projected high school seniors for the years 1958-59 through 1965-66 would graduate; historically, this has been the case for the past several years. Projections of public high school seniors were taken from the Colorado State Department of Education report, "Colorado Public School Enrollment Trends," May, 1958.

In relating the number of non-public high school graduates to the public high school graduates for the years 1953-54 through 1957-58, it was noted that this ratio had remained almost constant at 7.5 percent. It was assumed that the number of non-public high school graduates would continue to be 7.5 percent of the total number of Colorado high school graduates for the period through 1965-66, and projections of non-public high school graduates were made on this basis.

TABLE NO. 22: In accordance with provisions of the Public School Foundation Act (1957), school districts have reported to the State Department of Education for the past two years the number of public high school graduates attending accredited institutions of higher education. These data have been used to determine the percentage of Colorado high school graduates from public schools who attend accredited colleges and universities. Based on totals of two years' reporting (1956-57 and 1957-58), indications are that approximately 35 percent of Colorado public high school graduates attend accredited institutions in Colorado and six percent attend institutions outside Colorado. A complete compilation of this data by county appears in Table No.22. Actual percentage of Colorado public high school graduates reported attending Colorado institutions in Fall, 1957, was 33.5 percent; the proportion had increased to 36.3 percent for 1958.

TABLE NO. 23: By applying the 1957 and 1958 percentages to the number of non-public high school graduates, estimates were made on the number attending Colorado institutions for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 as shown in this table.

TABLE NO. 24: When the total number of Colorado high school graduates reported and estimated attending Colorado institutions was compared with the actual number of first-time entering resident freshmen as reported by the individual institutions for the following fall, discrepancies of 830 and 901, or approximately 17 percent, were noted for the years 1957 and 1958. The 17 percent differential can be attributed to graduates from out-of-state high schools who established residence prior to enrollment and to high school graduates who did not enter college the fall immediately following graduation from high school.

TABLE NO. 25: Projections of all Colorado high school graduates attending accredited institutions of higher education in Colorado for 1959 through 1966 were made on three assumptions: (1) Percentage of attendance would remain constant at 36 percent, (2) Percentage of attendance would increase at the rate of .5 percent per year, and (3) Percentage of attendance would increase at the rate of one percent per year. The 17 percent differential noted in No. 24 was added to each projection in order to arrive at a more nearly accurate projection of the number of first-time entering resident freshmen. The projections of first-time entering resident freshmen are shown in this table. (It has been assumed that the 6 percent of high school graduates who are reported attending out-of-state colleges would remain constant through 1966-67.)

TABLE NO. 26: Ratio of first-time entering resident freshmen to total resident enrollments at all Colorado institutions of higher education has been 29.8, 28.3, 27.5, 27.0 and 27.8 percent for the five-year period beginning 1954-55. Therefore 28 percent was used as a constant ratio for projecting total enrollments through 1966-67. Even though statistics indicate a slightly descending trend in the relationship of first-time entering resident freshmen to total resident enrollment it is noted that there was an upward swing in Fall, 1958. Also, a continued downward trend in the relationship of freshmen to total enrollment would be unrealistic in view of larger numbers of first-time entering freshmen who will be enrolling in Colorado institutions during the next 8-year period.

TABLE NO. 27: Comparisons were made between the total resident enrollment and the first-time entering resident enrollments at the publicly-supported institutions (both senior and junior colleges), and the privately controlled institutions. Ratio of total resident enrollment at Colorado public institutions as compared with private institutions, increased from 70.2 percent in 1954 to 77.3 percent in 1958 as indicated in Table No. 27.

TABLE NO. 28: Projection of total resident enrollments as distributed between the two types of institutions assumes that the proportion of Colorado residents attending public institutions will increase at the rate of .5 percent yearly, and that there will be a corresponding decrease in the proportion

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"Residents" wherever used in table explanations refers to a bona fide resident of the state of Colorado.

enrolled in privately controlled institutions. Thus, in 1959 the ratio would be 77 percent public and 23 percent private; by 1966 this ratio changes to 80.5 and 19.5 percent.

TABLE NO. 29: First-time entering resident freshmen in all Colorado institutions were divided 81.4 percent public and 18.6 percent private in 1954; in 1958 this ratio stood at 87.6 public and 12.4 private.

TABLE NO. 30: It was assumed that the private institutions would account for a decreasing ratio of first-time entering resident freshmen at the rate of .5 percent annually, beginning with 87.5 percent public and 12.5 percent private in 1959, and changing to a ratio of 91.0 and 9.0 percent in 1966.

TABLE NO. 31: Total enrollment and first-time resident freshmen enrollment at public institutions were further identified by four-year colleges and junior colleges. The proportion of total resident enrollment at four-year colleges declined .8 percent from 1954 through 1958, with the sharpest decline between 1957 and 1958. Statistics in Tables No. 31 and 32 are based on total resident enrollment at only the publicly-supported institutions.

TABLE NO. 32: It was assumed that during the period 1959 through 1966 the proportion of total resident students at public four-year institutions would decrease from 84.0 to 82.5 percent as compared with a corresponding rise of from 16.0 to 17.5 percent in junior colleges.

TABLE NO. 33: This table indicates that first-time entering resident freshmen at all public institutions were divided 75.5 percent in four-year institutions and 24.5 percent in junior colleges in 1954. Corresponding ratios in 1958 were 72.0 and 28.0 percent.

TABLE NO. 34: It was assumed that the ratio of first-time entering resident freshmen at the two types of public institutions would change from 72.0 and 28.0 percent in 1959, to 68.5 and 31.5 percent in 1966, a 3.5 percent decrease in the number of first-time entering resident freshmen at the four-year public institutions over the next eight-year period.

TABLE NO. 35: This table shows the total Colorado resident enrollment projection for all Colorado institutions based on the three assumptions mentioned in the explanation for Table No. 25 It indicates that, based on 36 percent attendance of Colorado high school graduates, resident enrollments could rise from 22,155 in 1958 to a total of 38,279 by 1966; increased tendency for high school graduates to attend college at the rate of .5 percent yearly could result in a total figure of 41,194; if high school graduates enroll in accredited colleges and universities in Colorado at an increased rate of one percent yearly, enrollments might reach 45,550. The table shows further the possible distribution of Colorado residents among the three types of institutions - public senior, public junior and private. Freshmen projections, also included in the table, indicate that first-time entering resident freshmen could range from 6,494 to 6,649 in 1959, and number from 10,718 to 12,754 in 1966.

TABLE NO. 36: Table No. 36 projects total enrollments at the public four-year colleges and universities, including out-of-state enrollments. Because the proportion of Colorado to out-of-state residents has remained approximately 63-37 percent over the three-year period, 1956-58, it was first assumed that this proportion would continue during the next eight years. On this basis total enrollments at the six state senior colleges and universities could range from 23,815 or 24,379 in 1959, to 40,352 or 48,017 in 1966, depending upon the tendency for high school graduates to attend college. However, if the proportion of out-of-state residents were decreased at the rate of one percent annually, maximum total enrollment might be 42,607; reducing the proportion of out-of-state residents at the rate of two percent annually could result in a total maximum enrollment of 38,292 by 1966. In other words, if present policy continues, total enrollments at state-supported four-year institutions could more than double; a cutback of one percent per year could result in an increase 1.87 times over the 1958 enrollment, and a two percent decrease annually could cause a 1.68 times decrease.

TABLE NO. 37: Institutional projections for public four-year colleges and universities were prepared by the institutions in the Spring of 1958 in connection with budget estimates submitted to the State Budget Director. (On the basis of Fall, 1958 enrollments, several of the institutions have found it necessary recently to revise the estimates reported in this tabulation.) Committee projections were taken from the statistics compiled in Table No. 36 . Institutional data on projections were presented to the Committee on Enrollments at a meeting held on December 17, 1958. The total figure 35,091 predicted by the institutions for Fall, 1966, marks a 58.6 percent increase over the Fall, 1958 enrollment of 22,754. The low, middle, and high estimates are 41.4, 72.3 and 111.0 percent increases respectively over the 1958 enrollment total.

TABLE NO. 38: Projections for the public junior colleges show greater percentage increases than for the senior institutions. Projections were made by the individual institutions on varying assumptions, and consolidated by the Junior College Division of the State Department of Education for presentation at the December 17, 1958 meeting. Institutional projections indicate a 103 percent increase by Fall, 1966, while committee projections vary from a low of 96.5 to a high of 133.9 percent.

TABLE NO. 39: This table shows total enrollment projections for publicly-supported colleges and universities.

TABLE NO. 40: Total committee projections for private colleges are considerably larger than institutional projections because they were made on a continuing basis of 56 percent Colorado resident enrollments and 44 percent out-of-state resident enrollments. It is difficult to predict enrollments for private institutions; since they are not obligated so directly to the public, they may or may not continue a particular pattern of enrollment, but will admit students insofar as they are able to provide educational programs within given facilities and financial resources.

TABLE NO. 41: According to this table institutional projections appear somewhat conservative. Institutions predict an increase of 15,977 students for all Colorado institutions by 1965 as compared with Fall, 1958, or a 45.7 percent increase. Committee predictions for the same period show an increase from a low of 49.3 percent to a high of 104 percent with the middle estimate at 72.1 percent.

TABLE NO. 21

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Actual Figures, 1953-54 through 1957-58
Projections, 1958-59 through 1965-66

Year	Total	Public School Grads. Number	Public School Grads. Percent	Pvt. School Grads. Number	Pvt. School Grads. Percent
1953-54	12,170	11,281	92.7	889	7.3
1954-55	12,494	11,515	92.2	979	7.8
1955-56	13,342	12,314	92.3	1,028	7.7
1956-57	14,247	13,195	92.6	1,052	7.4
1957-58	14,495	13,429	92.6	1,066	7.4
		PROJECTIONS			
1958-59	15,418	14,262	92.5	1,156	7.5
1959-60	16,736	15,481	92.5	1,255	7.5
1960-61	17,869	16,529	92.5	1,340	7.5
1961-62	18,012	16,662	92.5	1,350	7.5
1962-63	17,905	16,563	92.5	1,342	7.5
1963-64	21,181	19,593	92.5	1,588	7.5
1964-65	25,220	23,329	92.5	1,891	7.5
1965-66	25,448	23,540	92.5	1,908	7.5

Source: Public High School Graduate statistics were obtained from Colorado State Department of Education reports. Data on non-public high school graduates came from officials of the non-public schools.

TABLE 22
COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ATTENDING ACCREDITED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
1956-57 and 1957-58

County	Graduates	Colorado Institutions		Out-of-State Institutions		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams.	972	213	21.9	24	2.5	237	24.4
Alamosa.	220	93	42.3	7	3.2	100	45.5
Arapahoe	1,550	493	31.8	124	8.0	617	39.8
*Archuleta. . . .	19	9	47.3	2	10.5	11	57.9
Baca	74	22	29.7	3	4.1	25	33.8
Bent	137	56	40.9	3	2.2	59	43.1
Boulder.	1,126	508	45.1	47	4.2	555	49.3
Chaffee.	159	47	29.6	8	5.0	55	34.6
Cheyenne	55	18	32.7	4	7.3	22	40.0
Clear Creek. . .	63	16	25.4	1	1.6	17	27.0
Conejos.	223	47	21.1	16	7.2	63	28.3
Costilla	105	24	22.9	1	.9	25	23.8
Crowley.	94	29	30.8	4	4.3	33	35.1
Custer	34	6	17.6	0	0.0	6	17.6
Delta.	459	120	26.1	11	2.4	131	28.5
Denver	5,514	1,911	34.7	564	10.2	2,475	44.9
Dolores.	40	9	22.5	1	2.5	10	25.0
Douglas.	95	36	37.9	1	1.0	37	38.9
Eagle.	97	20	20.6	4	4.1	24	24.7
Elbert	95	28	29.5	7	7.3	35	36.8
El Paso.	1,537	475	30.9	174	11.3	649	42.2
Fremont.	329	99	30.1	19	5.8	118	35.9
Garfield	263	102	38.8	15	5.7	117	44.5
Gilpin	12	5	41.7	1	8.3	6	50.0
Grand.	89	24	27.0	7	7.8	31	34.8
Gunnison	85	42	49.4	2	2.4	44	51.8
Hinsdale	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Huerfano	127	30	23.6	3	2.4	33	26.0
Jackson.	52	13	25.0	4	7.7	17	32.7
Jefferson. . . .	2,075	662	31.9	86	4.1	748	36.0
Kiowa.	57	31	36.9	1	1.7	22	38.6
Kit Carson . . .	188	39	20.7	3	1.6	42	22.3

(Table 22, Con't.)

County	Graduates	Colorado Institutions		Out-of-State Institutions		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lake	153	37	24.2	5	3.3	42	27.5
La Plata	416	145	34.9	35	8.4	180	43.3
Larimer.	979	395	40.3	68	7.0	463	47.3
Las Animas . . .	499	178	35.7	2	.4	180	36.1
Lincoln.	194	59	30.4	7	3.6	66	34.0
Logan.	505	230	45.5	13	2.6	243	48.1
Mesa	1,066	530	49.7	38	3.6	568	53.3
*Mineral.	6	2	33.3	0	0.0	2	33.3
Moffat	147	47	32.0	9	6.1	56	38.1
Montezuma. . . .	291	104	35.7	13	4.5	117	40.2
Montrose	392	122	31.1	17	4.3	139	35.4
Morgan	523	166	31.7	18	3.4	184	35.1
Otero.	538	251	46.7	13	2.4	264	49.1
Ouray.	61	20	32.8	2	3.3	22	36.1
Park	11	4	36.4	0	0.0	4	36.4
Phillips	146	49	33.6	10	6.8	59	40.4
Pitkin.	53	16	30.2	6	11.3	22	41.5
Prowers.	272	122	44.8	20	7.4	142	52.2
Pueblo	1,629	585	35.9	18	1.1	603	37.0
Rio Blanco . . .	137	42	30.7	8	5.8	50	36.5
Rio Grande . . .	229	79	34.5	3	1.3	82	35.8
Routt.	203	51	25.1	13	6.4	64	31.5
Saguache	90	34	37.8	3	3.3	37	41.1
San Juan	25	9	36.0	1	4.0	10	40.0
San Miguel . . .	58	13	22.4	1	1.7	14	24.1
Sedgwick	124	54	43.6	3	2.4	57	46.0
Summit	11	4	36.4	0	0.0	4	36.4
Teller	69	14	20.2	1	1.5	15	21.7
Washington . . .	144	60	41.6	4	2.8	64	44.4
Weld	1,436	551	38.3	47	3.3	598	41.6
Yuma	271	93	34.3	13	4.8	106	39.1
TOTALS	26,624	9,284	34.9	1,538	5.8	10,822	40.7

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* Figures are for one year only.

TABLE NO. 23

COLORADO 1956-57 AND 1957-58 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES REPORTED ATTENDING ACCREDITED COLORADO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
Fall, 1957 and 1958

	Graduated 1956-57	Attended Fall, 1957	Graduated 1957-58	Attended Fall, 1958
Public High Schools	13,195	4,415	13,429	4,869
Non-Public High Schools	1,052	352 (Est.)	1,066	387 (Est.)
Totals	14,247	4,767	14,495	5,256

Estimates of the number of non-public high school graduates attending accredited colleges and universities in Colorado were made on the same percentage basis as statistics indicate for public high school graduate attendance (33.5 percent of the 1956-57 graduates, and 36.3 percent of the 1957-58 graduates.)

TABLE NO. 24

COMPARISON OF FIRST-TIME ENTERING RESIDENT FRESHMEN AT COLORADO INSTITUTIONS WITH HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES REPORTED AND ESTIMATED ATTENDING

	Fall, 1957	Fall, 1958
First-time resident freshmen enrolled	5,597	6,157
Graduates reported attending	4,767	5,256
Excess of enrollment over previous year's graduates reportedly attending	830	901
Percent of excess	17.4	17.1

Source: Public High School Graduate statistics were obtained from Colorado State Department of Education reports. Data on non-public high school graduates came from officials of the non-public schools.

First-time resident freshmen enrollments were furnished by the respective registrars of all Colorado higher education institutions.

TABLE NO. 25

PROJECTION, FIRST-TIME ENTERING RESIDENT FRESHMEN, ALL COLORADO INSTITUTIONS BASED ON CONSTANT AND INCREASED RATIOS OF ATTENDANCE

Fall, 1959 through Fall, 1966

Fall Term of Year	Total H.S. Graduate Projection, Preceding Academic Yr.	First-Time Entering Freshmen: Adjusted Total		
		Constant Ratio of 36 percent	Increase of .5 percent annually	Increase of one percent annually
1959	15,418	6,494	6,572	6,649
1960	16,736	7,049	7,216	7,384
1961	17,869	7,527	7,795	8,063
1962	18,012	7,586	7,947	8,307
1963	17,905	7,542	7,989	8,437
1964	21,181	8,921	9,592	10,192
1965	25,220	10,622	11,505	12,338
1966	25,448	10,718	11,736	12,754

TABLE NO. 26

PROJECTION OF TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENTS ALL COLORADO INSTITUTIONS BASED ON CONSTANT RATIO OF 28 PERCENT FRESHMEN

Fall, 1959 through Fall, 1966

Fall Term of Year	Constant Ratio of 36 percent	Increase of .5 percent annually	Increase of one percent annually
1959	23,193	23,471	23,746
1960	25,175	25,771	26,371
1961	26,882	27,839	28,796
1962	27,093	28,382	29,668
1963	26,936	28,532	30,132
1964	31,861	34,257	36,400
1965	37,936	41,089	44,243
1966	38,279	41,914	45,500

Note: Adjusted total appearing in last column of Table 25 is explained in accompanying outline under 25.

TABLE NO. 27

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN COLORADO

Fall, 1954 through 1958

		Publicly-Supported Institutions		Privately-Controlled Institutions	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1954	17,007	11,949	70.2	5,058	29.8
1955	19,003	13,528	71.2	5,475	28.8
1956	20,015	15,116	75.5	4,899	24.5
1957	20,757	15,860	76.4	4,897	23.6
1958	22,155	17,123	77.3	5,032	22.7

TABLE NO. 28

PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION, TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT, PUBLIC* AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN COLORADO

Fall, 1959 through 1966

			High School Graduate Attendance Tendency					
	Percent		Constant Ratio of 36 percent		Increase of .5 percent yearly		Increase of one percent yearly	
Year	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.
1959	77.0	23.0	17,859	5,334	18,073	5,398	18,284	5,462
1960	77.5	22.5	19,511	5,664	19,973	5,798	20,438	5,933
1961	78.0	22.0	20,968	5,914	21,714	6,125	22,461	6,335
1962	78.5	21.5	21,268	5,825	22,280	6,102	23,289	6,379
1963	79.0	21.0	21,279	5,657	22,540	5,992	23,804	6,328
1964	79.5	20.5	25,329	6,532	27,234	7,023	28,938	7,462
1965	80.0	20.0	30,349	7,587	32,871	8,218	35,394	8,849
1966	80.5	19.5	30,815	7,464	33,741	8,173	36,668	8,882

Source: Enrollment data in Table No. 27 were obtained from the respective registrars of all Colorado institutions of higher education.

*Public institutions include both state-supported institutions and local junior colleges.

TABLE NO. 29

DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST-TIME ENTERING RESIDENT FRESHMEN, COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
Fall, 1954 through 1958

		Publicly-Supported Institutions		Privately-Controlled Institutions	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1954	5,086	4,138	81.4	948	18.6
1955	5,386	4,349	80.7	1,037	19.3
1956	5,510	4,662	84.6	848	15.4
1957	5,597	4,872	87.0	725	13.0
1958	6,151	5,392	87.6	765	12.4

TABLE NO. 30

PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION, FIRST-TIME ENTERING RESIDENT FRESHMEN COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
Fall, 1959 through 1966

			High School Graduate Attendance Tendency					
	Percent		Constant Ratio of 36 percent		Increase of .5 percent yearly		Increase of one percent yearly	
Year	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.	Pub.	Priv.
1959	87.5	12.5	5,682	812	5,750	822	5,818	831
1960	88.0	12.0	6,203	846	6,350	866	6,498	886
1961	88.5	11.5	6,661	866	6,899	896	7,136	927
1962	89.0	11.0	6,752	834	7,073	874	7,393	914
1963	89.5	10.5	6,750	791	7,150	839	7,551	886
1964	90.0	10.0	8,029	892	8,633	959	9,173	1,019
1965	90.5	9.5	9,613	1,009	10,050	1,055	11,166	1,172
1966	91.0	9.0	9,753	965	10,680	1,056	11,606	1,148

Source: Enrollment data in Table No.29 were obtained from reports submitted by the respective registrars of all institutions of higher education in Colorado.

TABLE NO. 31

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT, PUBLIC SENIOR AND JUNIOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN COLORADO

Fall, 1954 through 1958

		State-Supported 4-yr. Institutions		Public Junior Colleges	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1954	11,949	10,121	84.7	1,828	15.3
1955	13,528	11,569	85.5	1,959	14.5
1956	15,116	12,885	85.2	2,231	14.8
1957	15,860	13,511	85.2	2,349	14.8
1958	17,123	14,362	83.9	2,761	16.1

TABLE NO. 32

PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT PUBLIC SENIOR AND JUNIOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN COLORADO

Fall, 1959 through 1966

			High School Graduate Attendance Tendency					
	Percent		Constant Ratio of 36 percent		Increase of .5 percent yearly		Increase of one percent yearly	
Year	4-Yr.	J. C.	4-Yr.	J. C.	4-Yr.	J. C.	4-Yr.	J. C.
1959	84.0	16.0	15,002	2,857	15,181	2,892	15,359	2,925
1960	84.0	16.0	16,389	3,122	16,777	3,196	17,168	3,270
1961	83.5	16.5	17,508	3,460	18,131	3,583	18,755	3,706
1962	83.5	16.5	17,759	3,509	18,604	3,676	19,446	3,843
1963	83.0	17.0	17,662	3,617	18,708	3,832	19,757	4,047
1964	83.0	17.0	21,023	4,306	22,604	4,630	24,019	4,919
1965	82.5	17.5	25,038	5,311	27,119	5,752	29,200	6,194
1966	82.5	17.5	25,422	5,393	27,836	5,905	30,251	6,417

Source: Enrollment data in Table No. 31 were obtained from reports submitted by the respective registrars of all institutions of higher education in Colorado.

TABLE NO. 33

DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST-TIME ENTERING RESIDENT FRESHMEN PUBLIC SENIOR AND JUNIOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN COLORADO
Fall, 1954 through 1958

		State-Supported 4-Yr. Institutions		Public Junior Colleges	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1954	4,138	3,123	75.5	1,015	24.5
1955	4,349	3,259	74.9	1,090	25.1
1956	4,662	3,379	72.5	1,283	27.5
1957	4,872	3,575	73.4	1,297	26.6
1958	5,392	3,882	72.0	1,510	28.0

TABLE NO. 34

PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF FIRST-TIME ENTERING RESIDENT FRESHMEN PUBLIC SENIOR AND JUNIOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN COLORADO
Fall, 1959 through 1966

			High School Graduate Attendance Tendency					
	Percent		Constant Ratio of 36 percent		Increase of .5 percent yearly		Increase of one percent yearly	
Year	4-Yr.	J. C.	4-Yr.	J. C.	4-Yr.	J. C.	4-Yr.	J. C.
1959	72.0	28.0	4,091	1,591	4,140	1,610	4,189	1,629
1960	71.5	28.5	4,435	1,768	4,540	1,810	4,646	1,852
1961	71.0	29.0	4,729	1,932	4,898	2,001	5,067	2,069
1962	70.5	29.5	4,760	1,992	4,986	2,087	5,212	2,181
1963	70.0	30.0	4,725	2,025	5,005	2,145	5,286	2,265
1964	69.5	30.5	5,580	2,449	6,000	2,633	6,375	2,798
1965	69.0	31.0	6,633	2,980	6,935	3,115	7,705	3,461
1966	68.5	31.5	6,681	3,072	7,316	3,364	7,950	3,656

Source: Enrollment data in Table No. 33 were obtained from reports submitted by the respective registrars of all institutions of higher education in Colorado.

TABLE NO. 35

COMPILATION OF COLORADO RESIDENT ENROLLMENTS, ALL COLORADO INSTITUTIONS
FIRST-TIME ENTERING RESIDENT FRESHMEN AND TOTAL RESIDENT
Actual Enrollment 1954-58, Projections, 1959-66

	Resident Freshmen				Total Resident			
Year	Public Senior	Public Junior	Private	Total	Public Senior	Public Junior	Private	Total
1954	3,123	1,015	948	5,086	10,121	1,828	5,058	17,007
1955	3,259	1,090	1,037	5,386	11,569	1,959	5,475	19,003
1956	3,379	1,283	848	5,510	12,885	2,231	4,899	20,015
1957	3,575	1,297	725	5,597	13,511	2,349	4,897	20,757
1958	3,882	1,510	765	6,157	14,362	2,761	5,032	22,155
Constant Ratio of 36 percent attendance of high school graduates								
1959	4,091	1,591	812	6,494	15,002	2,857	5,334	23,193
1960	4,435	1,768	846	7,049	16,389	3,122	5,664	25,175
1961	4,729	1,932	866	7,527	17,508	3,460	5,914	26,882
1962	4,760	1,992	834	7,586	17,759	3,509	5,825	27,093
1963	4,725	2,025	791	7,542	17,662	3,617	5,657	26,936
1964	5,580	2,449	892	8,921	21,023	4,306	6,532	31,861
1965	6,633	2,980	1,009	10,622	25,038	5,311	7,587	37,936
1966	6,681	3,072	965	10,718	25,422	5,393	7,464	38,279
Increase in attendance at rate of .5 percent yearly								
1959	4,140	1,610	822	6,572	15,181	2,892	5,398	23,471
1960	4,540	1,810	866	7,216	16,777	3,196	5,798	25,771
1961	4,898	2,001	896	7,795	18,131	3,583	6,125	27,839
1962	4,986	2,087	874	7,947	18,604	3,676	6,102	28,382
1963	5,005	2,145	839	7,989	18,708	3,832	5,992	28,532
1964	6,000	2,633	959	9,592	22,604	4,630	7,023	34,257
1965	6,935	3,115	1,055	11,105	27,119	5,752	8,218	41,089
1966	7,316	3,364	1,056	11,736	27,836	5,905	8,173	41,914
Increase in attendance at rate of one percent yearly								
1959	4,189	1,629	831	6,649	15,359	2,925	5,462	23,746
1960	4,646	1,852	886	7,384	17,168	3,270	5,933	26,371
1961	5,067	2,069	927	8,063	18,755	3,706	6,335	28,796
1962	5,212	2,181	914	8,307	19,446	3,843	6,379	29,668
1963	5,286	2,265	886	8,437	19,757	4,047	6,328	30,132
1964	6,375	2,798	1,019	10,192	24,019	4,919	7,462	36,400
1965	7,705	3,461	1,172	12,388	29,200	6,194	8,849	44,243
1966	7,950	3,656	1,148	12,754	30,251	6,417	8,882	45,550

Source: Enrollment data in Table No. 35 were obtained from reports submitted by the respective registrars of all the institutions of higher education in Colorado.

TABLE NO. 36

PROJECTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN COLORADO BASED ON CONSTANT AND DECREASED RATIOS OF OUT-OF-STATE STUDENTS
Fall, 1959 through 1966

	Percent		High School Graduate Attendance Tendency								
			36 percent attendance			Increase .5 percent per yr.			Increase 1 percent per yr.		
Year	Colo. Res.	Other Res.	Colo.	Other	Total	Colo.	Other	Total	Colo.	Other	Total
1959	63.0	37.0	15,002	8,811	23,813	15,181	8,916	24,097	15,359	9,020	24,379
1960	63.0	37.0	16,389	9,625	26,014	16,777	9,853	26,630	17,168	10,083	27,251
1961	63.0	37.0	17,508	10,282	27,790	18,131	10,648	28,779	18,755	11,015	29,770
1962	63.0	37.0	17,759	10,430	28,189	18,604	10,926	29,530	19,446	11,421	30,867
1963	63.0	37.0	17,662	10,373	28,035	18,708	10,987	29,695	19,757	11,603	31,360
1964	63.0	37.0	21,023	12,347	33,370	22,604	13,275	35,879	24,019	14,106	38,125
1965	63.0	37.0	25,038	14,435	39,743	27,119	15,927	43,046	29,200	17,149	46,349
1966	63.0	37.0	25,422	14,930	40,352	27,836	16,348	44,184	30,251	17,766	48,017
			Projections Based on a Decrease of One Percent Out-of-State Residents Yearly								
1959	64	36	15,002	8,439	23,441	15,181	8,539	23,720	15,359	8,639	23,998
1960	65	35	16,389	8,825	25,214	16,777	9,034	25,811	17,168	9,244	26,412
1961	66	34	17,508	9,019	26,527	18,131	9,340	27,471	18,755	9,662	28,417
1962	67	33	17,759	8,747	26,506	18,604	9,163	27,767	19,446	9,578	29,024
1963	68	32	17,662	8,311	25,973	18,708	8,804	27,512	19,757	9,297	29,054
1964	69	31	21,023	9,445	30,468	22,604	10,155	32,759	24,019	10,791	34,810
1965	70	30	25,038	10,371	35,769	27,119	11,622	38,741	29,200	12,514	41,754
1966	71	29	25,422	10,384	35,806	27,836	11,370	39,206	30,251	12,356	42,607
			Projections Based on a Decrease of Two Percent Out-of-State Residents Yearly								
1959	65	35	15,002	8,078	23,080	15,181	8,174	23,355	15,359	8,270	23,629
1960	67	33	16,389	8,072	24,461	16,777	8,263	25,040	17,168	8,456	25,624
1961	69	31	17,508	7,866	25,374	18,131	8,146	26,277	18,755	8,426	27,181
1962	71	29	17,759	7,254	25,013	18,604	7,599	26,203	19,446	7,943	27,389
1963	73	27	17,662	6,533	24,195	18,708	6,919	25,627	19,757	7,307	27,064
1964	75	25	21,023	7,008	28,031	22,604	7,535	30,139	24,019	8,006	32,025
1965	77	23	25,038	7,479	32,517	27,119	8,100	35,219	29,200	8,722	37,922
1966	79	21	25,422	6,758	32,180	27,836	7,399	35,235	30,251	8,041	38,292

TABLE NO. 37
COMPARISON OF COMMITTEE ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS WITH INSTITUTIONAL PROJECTIONS COLORADO PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, FALL, 1959 through 1966

Year	Institutional Projections	Committee Projections		
		Low	Middle	High
1958 (Actual)	22,754			
1959	24,072	23,080	23,720	24,379
1960	24,994	24,461	25,811	27,251
1961	26,368	25,374	27,471	29,770
1962	27,758	25,013	27,767	30,867
1963	29,302	24,195	27,512	31,360
1964	31,470	28,031	32,759	38,125
1965	33,539	32,517	36,749	46,349
1966	35,091	32,180	39,206	48,017

Low: No increase in percent of attendance of high school graduates; annual decrease of 2 percent in proportion of out-of-state residents.
Middle: Annual increase of .5 percent attendance of high school graduates; annual decrease of one percent in proportion of out-of-state residents.
High: Annual increase of one percent attendance of high school graduates; continued proportion of 37 percent out-of-state residents.

TABLE NO. 38
COMPARISON OF COMMITTEE ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS WITH INSTITUTIONAL PROJECTIONS COLORADO PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES, FALL, 1959 through FALL, 1966

Year	Institutional Projections	Committee Projections		
		Low	Middle	High
1958 (Actual)	3,228			
1959	3,780	3,336	3,402	3,441
1960	4,147	3,500	3,760	3,847
1961	4,516	4,070	4,215	4,360
1962	4,828	4,123	4,325	4,521
1963	5,139	4,255	4,498	4,761
1964	5,685	5,066	5,447	5,787
1965	6,254	6,248	6,767	7,287
1966	6,553	6,345	6,947	7,549

Low: No increase in percent of high school graduate attendance; resident proportion is 85 percent. (This proportion is the same for all three projections.)
Middle: Annual increase of .5 percent high school graduate attendance.
High: Annual increase of one percent high school graduate attendance.

TABLE NO. 39
COMPARISON OF COMMITTEE ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS WITH INSTITUTIONAL PROJECTIONS
ALL COLORADO PUBLICLY-SUPPORTED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
FALL, 1959 through 1966

Year	Institutional Projections	Committee Projections		
		Low	Middle	High
1958 (Actual)	25,982			
1959	27,852	26,416	27,122	27,820
1960	29,141	27,961	29,571	31,098
1961	30,884	29,444	31,686	34,130
1962	32,586	29,136	32,092	35,388
1963	34,441	28,450	30,010	36,121
1964	37,155	33,097	38,206	43,912
1965	39,793	38,765	45,516	53,636
1966	41,644	38,525	46,153	55,566

TABLE NO. 40
COMPARISON OF COMMITTEE ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS WITH INSTITUTIONAL PROJECTIONS
COLORADO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, FALL, 1959 and 1965

Year	Institutional Projections	Committee Projections		
		Low	Middle	High
1958 (Actual)	8,984			
1959	8,925	9,525	9,639	9,754
1965	11,150	13,548	14,675	15,802
1970	13,300	------	------	------

Private institutions were asked to make projections only for selected years. Committee projections were made on the assumption that out-of-state enrollments at private institutions would continue to be 44 percent of the total. Resident enrollment projections were taken from Table No. 28.

TABLE NO. 41
COMPARISON OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMITTEE TOTAL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS
ALL COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, FALL 1959&65

Year	Institutional Projections	Committee Projections		
		Low	Middle	High
1958 (Actual)	34,966			
1959	36,777	35,941	36,761	37,574
1965	50,943	52,213	60,191	71,368

PART I

CHAPTER III

REGIONAL ENROLLMENT STUDIES

One of the important outcomes of the Legislative Committee Study on Education Beyond High School in Colorado should be a determination of whether or not the various geographic areas of the state are being served adequately by existing programs of post-high school education in terms of concentration of population. In order to make wise determinations relative to planning of facilities for post-high school programs, whether such determinations be in terms of expansion of present campuses, conversion of two-year colleges to four-year institutions, or establishment of new campuses, it is necessary to develop basic information relative to student potential in given areas.

Area studies were planned for the following five regions for the reasons given:

Denver Metropolitan Area: President Quigg Newton of the Colorado Association of Colleges and Universities (voluntary association of the heads of both public and private colleges and universities in Colorado) appointed a steering committee early in 1958, comprised of a representative of each institution of higher education in the metropolitan area, and one school representative each from Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties for the purpose of preparing a written proposal for a College Enrollment Projection Study being planned by the Association.

The committee agreed, after several meetings, to conduct a limited study pertaining to five subjects, the first of which was a projection of potential college enrollment based on statistics available from the five county Denver Metropolitan Area. At a meeting in October, 1958, the committee decided to suspend its activity pending development of the Legislative Committee study, with the feeling that the two groups might duplicate the work of one another.

Southeastern or Pueblo Area: Much interest has been evoked in Pueblo County and the adjacent area for converting the locally-supported and controlled junior college to a four-year state-supported institution. A legislative committee appointed under the provisions of H.J.R. #15, 1959, to study the feasibility of a four-year college in Pueblo, was authorized to request the assistance of the staff of the Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School.

Southwestern or Durango Area: The Durango area in southwestern Colorado is the home of Ft. Lewis A & M College, a two-year state-supported institution, which has been conducting studies during the past several years, in support of a four-year institution to serve the needs of the San Juan Basin.

Northeastern Colorado Area: Northeastern Junior College in Logan County drew about 47 percent of its Fall 1958 enrollment from the junior college district, 41 percent from other Colorado counties, and 12 percent from out-of-state. Since this college appears to be an area college rather than a one-county district college, an area study will emphasize needs for the northeastern part of the state.

Northwestern Colorado Area: For the past several years there has been a great deal of interest and activity among counties in northwest Colorado for establishment of a junior college, but backers of the proposal have been unable to agree on a location. An area study will provide the factual basis for ascertaining the need for post-high school educational facilities in this area.

Enrollment studies of the Denver Metropolitan, Pueblo and Durango areas have been completed and are presented in this chapter of the report. Studies on the remaining two areas are under way and will be published early in 1960.

County population estimates for 1959 which are used in population tables in this chapter came from the Colorado State Planning Division. The first chapter of the report uses 1957 estimates because the later estimates were not available.

In the study on enrollment projections for the entire state, total enrollments were projected on a continuing ratio of 28 percent first-time entering freshmen. For the area studies, a relationship was established between the total enrollment at all Colorado institutions from the particular area for a given Fall, and the total high school graduates from the preceding four years. Total enrollments were projected on the assumption that future enrollments would approximate the relationship which existed over a period of several years.

Denver Metropolitan Area

EXPLANATION OF TABLES

TABLE NO. 42: Table No. 42 on the following page is included to give the reader perspective regarding the population trend in the five-county Denver Metropolitan Area. It is noted that during the past 19 years the population of the area has more than doubled, and accounts for 48 percent of the total state population.

TABLE NO. 43: This table shows the actual number of high school graduates for the five counties in the Denver Metropolitan Area for 1950-51 through 1957-58, and projects high school graduates from 1958-59 through 1965-66. Total number of high school graduates for the five-county area increased from 3,386 to 5,124 between 1950-51 and 1957-58, a gain of 1,738 or 51.3 percent. However, between 1958-59 and 1965-66 there promises to be an additional 6,825 graduates, a percentage increase of 133.2 percent. High school graduates for the area will be approximately 12,000 for 1965-66, according to existing projections. Greatest percentage increase, 297.1 percent, will be in Arapahoe County, followed by Adams County with a gain of 171.1 percent.

TABLE NO. 44: This table shows the relationship by county and total area between the number of high school graduates for a four-year period and the total enrollment at all Colorado higher education institutions the following fall. This relationship which neared the 50.0 percent mark in Fall, 1954 has leveled off to approximately 46.0 to 47.0 percent beginning with Fall, 1956. Therefore, 46.5 percent was used as one assumption in projecting total Colorado resident enrollments at Colorado institutions in Table No. 48.

TABLE NO. 45: This table projects high school graduates by four-year totals through 1963-66. The 46.5 percent relationship shown in Table No. 44 can then be applied as one assumption to totals in Table No. 45 to project total higher education enrollment as mentioned above.

TABLE NO. 46: This table indicates that for the two-year period 1956-57 and 1957-58, a total of 10,206 seniors graduated from Denver Metropolitan Area high schools. Of this total, 4,114 or 40.3 percent attended an accredited college or university. The proportion attending Colorado institutions was 32.5 percent as compared with 7.8 percent attending out-of-state institutions. Percentage attending Colorado institutions from the 1957-58 class was 33.9 percent; consequently 34.0 percent is used as one assumption in Table No. 47 for projecting first-time entering resident freshmen from the Denver Metropolitan Area.

TABLE NO. 47: First-time entering resident freshmen are projected on three assumptions: first, that a constant proportion of 34.0 percent will attend Colorado institutions; second, that there will be an annual .5 percent increase in attendance; and lastly that there will be a one percent increase in attendance annually.

TABLE NO. 48: In this table total college enrollments at Colorado institutions are made on three assumptions: one, that enrollments will remain at a constant ratio of 46.5 percent of the previous four high school graduate total (see Table No. 44); second, that there will be an annual increase of .5 percent in the proportion of high school graduates attending Colorado institutions; and third, that the increase will be one percent annually.

TABLE NO. 49: Table No. 49 shows the distribution of total resident enrollment from the Denver Metropolitan Area between public and private institutions for 1954 and 1958. The proportion of students enrolled in private institutions dropped from 54.9 percent in 1954 to 45.3 percent in 1958, a decrease of 9.6 percent.

TABLE NO. 50: In this table it is assumed that there will be an increase of two percent annually in the proportion of Denver Metropolitan Area students who enroll in publicly-supported institutions and a corresponding decrease in the proportion enrolling in private institutions. These percentages were selected in keeping with the number of students private institutions plan to accommodate, and also allowing for approximately 58.0 percent resident students in private institutions asscompared with a 42.0 percent out-of-state enrollment.

TABLE NO. 51: This table has been included to show distribution of Denver Metropolitan Area enrollments by individual institution and type of institution. Total college enrollment from the area increased 1,894 in the five-year period, or 27.0 percent. Of the 4,711 students attending state four-year schools, approximately 77 percent were enrolled at the two state universities and Mines, while 23 percent attended the three state colleges. Approximately 97 percent of the enrollment from this area was in four-year colleges and universities, leaving three percent for the junior colleges. It is noted however, that attendance at public junior colleges from the Denver area has almost tripled, increasing from 62 in 1954 to 170 in 1958.

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TABLE NO. 42

METROPOLITAN DENVER AREA POPULATION BY COUNTIES AND CENSUS YEARS

County	1940 Census	1950 Census	Population Estimate July 1, 1959	Percent Change 1940/50	Gain or Loss 1940-59 Number	Gain or Loss 1940-59 Percent
Adams	22,481	40,234	95,000	79.0	72,519	322.6
Arapahoe	32,150	52,125	105,000	62.1	72,850	226.6
Denver	322,412	415,786	535,000	29.0	212,588	65.9
Douglas	3,496	3,507	4,400	.3	904	25.9
Jefferson	30,725	55,687	115,000	81.2	84,275	274.3
AREA TOTAL	411,264	567,339	854,400	38.0	443,136	107.7

Source: Colorado State Planning Division

TABLE NO. 43

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA
Actual Number, 1950-51 through 1957-58
Projections, 1958-59 through 1965-66

Year	Adams	Arapahoe	Denver	Douglas	Jefferson	Total
1950-51	239	315	2,326	37	469	3,386
1951-52	239	332	2,215	38	528	3,352
1952-53	252	424	2,437	46	528	3,687
1953-54	275	474	2,492	35	637	3,913
1954-55	342	480	2,643	61	685	4,211
1955-56	375	680	2,922	46	696	4,719
1956-57	446	736	2,732	53	1,115	5,082
1957-58	526	814	2,782	42	960	5,124
			PROJECTIONS			
1958-59	617	907	3,106	62	1,021	5,713
1959-60	751	1,069	3,282	61	1,191	6,354
1960-61	912	1,281	3,674	64	1,308	7,239
1961-62	935	1,274	3,551	59	1,419	7,238
1962-63	1,033	1,348	3,679	63	1,497	7,620
1963-64	1,335	1,665	4,514	67	1,756	9,337
1964-65	1,820	2,063	5,304	104	2,238	11,529
1965-66	2,089	2,207	5,288	93	2,272	11,949

Source: "Colorado Public School Enrollment Trends," Colorado State Department of Education, May, 1958. It is estimated that 97 percent of the projected seniors will graduate.

TABLE NO. 44

COMPARISON OF FOUR-YEAR TOTAL, DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, WITH TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT ALL COLORADO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 1951-58

County	No. H.S. Grads. 1951-54	College Enrollment Fall, 1954		No. H.S. Grads. 1952-55	College Enrollment Fall, 1955		No. H.S. Grads. 1953-56	College Enrollment Fall, 1956		No. H.S. Grads. 1954-57	College Enrollment Fall, 1957		No. H.S. Grads. 1955-58	College Enrollment Fall, 1958	
		No.	Percent*		No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent
Adams	1,005	289	28.8	1,108	385	34.7	1,244	381	30.6	1,438	451	31.4	1,689	520	30.8
Arapahoe	1,545	492	31.8	1,710	604	35.3	2,058	713	34.6	2,370	804	33.9	2,710	960	35.4
Denver	9,470	5,536	58.5	9,787	6,120	62.5	10,494	5,758	54.9	10,789	5,960	55.2	11,079	6,210	56.1
Douglas	156	51	33.3	180	46	25.5	188	51	27.1	195	64	32.8	202	63	31.7
Jefferson	2,162	659	30.5	2,378	819	34.4	2,546	908	35.7	3,133	1,005	32.1	3,456	1,168	33.8
TOTALS	14,338	7,027	49.0	15,163	7,974	52.6	16,530	7,811	47.3	17,925	8,284	46.2	19,136	8,921	46.6

Source: Colorado high school graduate statistics were taken from reports of the Colorado State Department of Education. Enrollments at colleges and universities were submitted by the institutional registrars to the Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School.

* Percent of high school graduates from previous four years who enrolled for a given year.

TABLE NO. 45

PROJECTION OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA, BY FOUR-YEAR TOTALS

1956-59 through 1963-66

County	1956-59	1957-60	1958-61	1959-62	1960-63	1961-64	1962-65	1963-66
Adams	1,964	2,340	2,806	3,215	3,631	4,215	5,123	6,277
Arapahoe	3,137	3,526	4,071	4,531	4,972	5,568	6,350	7,283
Denver	11,542	11,903	12,844	13,613	14,186	15,418	17,048	18,785
Douglas	203	218	229	246	247	253	293	327
Jefferson	3,792	4,287	4,480	4,939	5,415	5,980	6,910	7,763
TOTALS	20,638	22,273	24,430	26 544	28,451	31,434	35,724	40,435

Source: Projections of senior students were made by the Colorado State Department of Education. It is assumed that 97 percent of the projected seniors will graduate from high school. Actual numbers of high school graduates were used through 1957-58; figures subsequent to that year are projections.

TABLE NO. 46

DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ATTENDING ACCREDITED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 1956-57 and 1957-58

County	Total H. S. Graduates	Colorado Institutions		Out-of-State Institutions		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adams	972	213	21.9	24	2.5	237	24.4
Arapahoe	1,550	493	31.8	124	8.0	617	39.8
Denver	5,514	1,911	34.7	564	10.2	2,475	44.9
Douglas	95	36	37.9	1	1.0	37	38.9
Jefferson	2,075	662	31.9	86	4.1	748	36.0
TOTALS	10,206	3,315	32.5	799	7.8	4,114	40.3

Source: "Analysis of Colorado High School Graduates," June, 1957 and June, 1958; Colorado State Department of Education. Percentages of attendance for 1957 are 31.0 percent at Colorado institutions and 7.7 percent at out-of-state institutions for a total of 38.7 percent. In 1958, 33.9 percent enrolled at Colorado institutions, and 8.0 percent at out-of-state institutions, making a total attendance of 41.9 percent.

TABLE NO. 47

PROJECTION OF FIRST-TIME ENTERING RESIDENT FRESHMEN, DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA, BASED ON CONSTANT AND INCREASED RATIOS OF ATTENDANCE, 1959 through 1966

Fall of Year	Total H.S. Graduate Projection Preceding Academic Yr.	Attendance at Colorado Institutions				
		Constant Ratio of 34 Percent	Annual Increase of .5 Percent		Annual Increase of One Percent	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number
1959	5,713	1,942	34.5	1,971	35.0	2,000
1960	6,354	2,160	35.0	2,224	36.0	2,287
1961	7,239	2,461	35.5	2,570	37.0	2,678
1962	7,238	2,461	36.0	2,606	38.0	2,750
1963	7,620	2,591	36.5	2,781	39.0	2,972
1964	9,337	3,175	37.0	3,455	40.0	3,735
1965	11,529	3,920	37.5	4,323	41.0	4,727
1966	11,949	4,063	38.0	4,541	42.0	5,019

Source: Graduate projection is based on 97 percent of projected seniors as reported in "Colorado Public School Enrollment Trends," Colorado State Department of Education, May, 1958.

TABLE NO. 48

PROJECTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN COLORADO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS BASED ON CONSTANT AND INCREASED RATIOS OF ATTENDANCE DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA 1959 through 1966

Years	Total H. S. Grads.	Fall Term of Year	Attendance at Colorado Institutions				
			Constant Ratio of 46.5 Percent*	Annual Increase of .5 Percent		Annual Increase of One Percent	
				Percent	Number	Percent	Number
1956-59	20,638	1959	9,597	47.0	9,700	47.5	9,803
1957-60	22,273	1960	10,357	47.5	10,580	48.5	10,802
1958-61	24,430	1961	11,360	48.0	11,726	49.5	12,093
1959-62	26,544	1962	12,343	48.5	12,874	50.5	13,405
1960-63	28,451	1963	13,230	49.0	13,941	51.5	14,652
1961-64	31,434	1964	14,617	49.5	15,560	52.5	16,503
1962-65	35,724	1965	16,612	50.0	17,862	53.5	19,112
1963-66	40,435	1966	18,802	50.5	20,420	54.5	22,037

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* Total enrollment at all Colorado institutions of higher education, from the five-county Denver Metropolitan Area, for Fall, 1958 was 46.6 percent of the total high school graduates from the preceding four years. (See Table No. 44.)

TABLE NO. 49

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT FROM DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA BETWEEN COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Fall, 1954 and Fall, 1958

		Publicly-Supported Institutions		Privately-Controlled Institutions	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1954	7,027	3,170	45.1	3,857	54.9
1958	8,921	4,881	54.7	4,040	45.3

Source: Reported by the registrars of the respective institutions to the Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School.

TABLE NO. 50

PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT, DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA BETWEEN COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION*

Fall, 1959 through Fall, 1966

	Percent		Constant Ratio of 46.5 Percent**		Increase of .5 Percent Yearly		Increase of One Percent Yearly	
Year	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.
1959	55.0	45.0	5,278	4,319	5,335	4,365	5,392	4,411
1960	57.0	43.0	5,903	4,454	6,031	4,549	6,157	4,645
1961	59.0	41.0	6,702	4,658	6,918	4,808	7,135	4,958
1962	61.0	39.0	7,529	4,814	7,853	5,021	8,177	5,228
1963	63.0	37.0	8,335	4,895	8,783	5,158	9,231	5,421
1964	65.0	35.0	9,501	5,116	10,114	5,446	10,727	5,776
1965	67.0	33.0	11,130	5,482	11,968	5,894	12,805	6,307
1966	69.0	31.0	12,973	5,829	14,090	6,330	15,206	6,831

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* Public institutions include both four-year institutions and junior colleges.

** Total Colorado resident enrollment at all Colorado institutions of higher education from the five counties in the Denver Metropolitan Area, for Fall, 1958, was 46.5 percent of the total high school graduates from the preceding four years. (See Table No. 44 for five-year history of this relationship.)

TABLE NO. 51

DISTRIBUTION OF COLORADO RESIDENT STUDENTS FROM DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA BY COUNTY AND INSTITUTION
Fall, 1954 and Fall, 1958

Type of Institution	Adams		Arapahoe		Denver		Douglas		Jefferson		Total	
	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
State Four-Year												
Adams S. C.	0	2	3	13	12	41	2	1	0	3	17	60
Colorado S. C.	39	80	56	141	256	473	7	4	55	145	413	843
Colo. School Mines	3	13	10	31	110	124	0	1	45	67	168	236
Colorado State U.	46	65	91	160	498	719	22	29	166	272	823	1,245
U. of Colorado	52	101	115	228	1,269	1,458	9	12	191	340	1,636	2,139
Western S. C.	3	10	8	44	29	91	0	6	11	37	51	188
TOTALS	143	271	283	617	2,174	2,906	40	53	468	864	3,108	4,711
Private Four-Year												
Colorado College	0	1	9	18	61	68	0	1	11	14	81	102
Loretto Heights	2	4	8	13	188	194	1	0	6	18	205	229
Regis College	12	20	20	14	225	297	0	0	15	35	272	366
U. of Denver	121	193	157	238	2,815	2,609	9	8	139	203	3,241	3,251
TOTALS	135	218	194	283	3,289	3,168	10	9	171	270	3,799	3,948
Public Jr. Colleges												
Ft. Lewis A & M	1	3	1	6	0	9	0	1	7	1	9	20
Lamar College	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mesa College	0	5	0	3	8	19	0	0	8	11	16	38
Northeastern J. C.	0	14	0	32	5	6	1	0	0	1	6	53
Otero J. C.	1	1	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	2	1	13
Pueblo College	2	3	3	3	18	19	0	0	0	3	23	28
Trinidad S. J. C.	1	2	3	1	3	7	0	0	0	4	7	14
TOTALS	5	28	7	46	34	73	1	1	15	22	62	170
Private Jr. College	6	3	8	14	39	63	0	0	5	12	58	92
Colorado Woman's C.	6	3	8	14	39	63	0	0	5	12	58	92
GRAND TOTALS	289	520	492	960	5,536	6,210	51	63	659	1,168	7,027	8,921

Source: Reported by the registrars of the respective institutions to the Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School.

Pueblo Area

EXPLANATION OF TABLES

TABLE NO. 52: Table No. 52 on the following page is included to give the reader perspective regarding the population trend in the eight-county Pueblo Area. Five counties show losses in population since 1940; of the three which indicate gains, El Paso has had the most phenomenal growth, an increase of 81,975 or 151.7 percent over the 1940 level.

TABLE NO. 53: This table shows the actual number of high school graduates for the eight counties in the Pueblo Area for 1950-51 through 1957-58, and projects high school graduates from 1958-59 through 1965-66. Only two of the counties in this area have had marked increases in the actual number of high school graduates since 1950-51. El Paso County leads with a 57.0 percent increase between 1950-51 and 1957-58, and Pueblo follows closely with a 52.2 percent increase for the same period. According to statistics for projected graduates through 1965-66, El Paso will have a 159.8 percent gain from 799 to 2,076, while Pueblo will experience an increase from 835 to 1,348, or 61.4 percent, during the next eight-year period. Total actual number of high school graduates in the eight-county area shows a gain of 33.4 percent since 1950-51; projections show an expected 70.4 percent increase between 1957-58 and 1965-66.

TABLE NO. 54: This table shows the relationship by county and total between the number of high school graduates for a four-year period and the total enrollment at all Colorado higher education institutions the following fall. Since Fall 1955, the total enrollment at Colorado institutions has amounted to between 38.0 and 39.0 percent of the total graduates for the preceding four years.

TABLE NO. 55: This table projects high school graduates by four-year totals through 1963-66. The 39.0 percent result in the preceding table can be used as one assumption in projecting total higher education enrollment through 1966, using the projected four-year totals from Table No. 55 as a base.

TABLE NO. 56: This table shows that of the two-year total of 4,787 high school graduates from the eight-county Pueblo area for 1956-57 and 1957-58, a total of 1,886 or 39.4 percent enrolled in an accredited college or university. A total of 1,653 high school graduates, or 34.5 percent, enrolled in Colorado institutions while 233 or 4.9 percent attended institutions in other states. In Table No. 57, 35.0 percent is used as one assumption in projecting first-time entering freshmen from the Pueblo area.

TABLE NO. 57: First-time entering freshmen are projected on three assumptions. in this table: first, that a constant proportion of 35.0 percent of the high school graduates will attend college; second, that there will be an annual .5 percent increase in attendance, and lastly, that there will be a one percent increase annually. It is assumed that approximately 5.0 percent of the first-time entering freshmen will continue to enroll at out-of-state institutions.

TABLE NO. 58: In this table, total college enrollments are projected on three assumptions: one, that enrollments will be 39.0 percent of the previous four-year high school graduate total; secondly, that there will be an annual increase of .5 percent in the proportion attending college; and third, that the increase would be one percent annually.

TABLE NO. 59: Table No. 59 shows the distribution of total Pueblo area resident enrollment between public and private institutions for 1954 and 1958. While enrollments at private schools have increased by 66, there has been a decline of almost 5.0 percent in the proportion of students enrolled in private schools.

TABLE NO. 60: In this table it is assumed that distribution of Pueblo area resident enrollments between public and private institutions will change 1.5 percent from 1959 through 1966. This does not represent as rapid a decline as Table No. 59 indicates, but in view of projected enrollments for private institutions it appears that approximately 950 students from the Pueblo area will be enrolled in Colorado private institutions in 1966. This accounts for the percentages used in this table.

TABLE NO. 61: This table has been included to show distribution of Pueblo area enrollments at the individual institutions, and by type of institution. Total Colorado college enrollment from the Pueblo area increased from 2,651 in 1954 to 3,613 in 1958. In 1954 the four-year institutions, public and private, accounted for approximately 1,810 or 68 percent of this total and in 1958 this percent had dropped to approximately 65 percent, with 2,333 students enrolled in four-year institutions. It is noted that of the 1,272 students enrolled at public four-year schools in 1954, 350 or 27.5 percent were enrolled at the three state colleges, and 922, or 72.5 percent attended the two universities and the School of Mines. In 1958, of the 1,727 enrolled at the six state four-year schools, 575 or 33.3 percent were in the three state colleges, while 1,152 or 66.7 percent went to the two universities and Mines.

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TABLE NO. 52

PUEBLO AREA POPULATION BY COUNTIES AND CENSUS YEARS

County	1940 Census	1950 Census	Population Estimate July 1, 1959	Percent Change 1940/50	Gain or Loss 1940-59	
					Number	Percent
Crowley	5,398	5,222	4,500	- 3.3	- 898	- 16.6
Custer	2,270	1,573	1,500	- 30.7	- 770	- 34.0
El Paso	54,025	74,523	136,000	37.9	81,975	151.7
Fremont	19,742	18,336	19,500	- 7.0	- 242	- 1.2
Huerfano	16,088	10,549	9,600	- 34.4	-6,488	- 40.3
Las Animas	32,369	25,902	24,000	- 20.0	-8,369	- 25.9
Otero	23,571	25,275	25,900	7.2	2,329	9.9
Pueblo	68,870	90,188	121,000	31.0	52,130	75.7
AREA TOTAL	222,333	251,568	342,000	13.1	119,667	53.8

TABLE NO. 53

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, COUNTIES IN THE IMMEDIATE PUEBLO AREA

Actual Number, 1950-51 through 1957-58; Projections, 1958-59 through 1965-66

Year	Crowley	Custer	El Paso	Fremont	Huerfano	Las Animas	Otero	Pueblo	Total
1950-51	53	15	509	154	79	204	247	575	1,836
1951-52	62	25	577	156	67	191	212	614	1,904
1952-53	51	20	579	161	63	193	224	637	1,928
1953-54	43	9	628	131	56	225	238	633	1,963
1954-55	46	17	669	194	67	219	230	688	2,130
1955-56	58	17	707	171	56	239	288	819	2,355
1956-57	48	18	738	155	60	277	247	794	2,337
1957-58	46	16	799	174	67	222	291	835	2,450
					PROJECTIONS				
1958-59	55	13	950	185	47	235	275	923	2,683
1959-60	50	10	1,067	197	62	236	275	1,000	2,897
1960-61	49	17	1,273	209	50	220	261	989	3,068
1961-62	39	16	1,308	173	44	175	267	958	2,980
1962-63	42	21	1,180	164	47	170	242	976	2,842
1963-64	41	23	1,643	161	50	186	272	1,178	3,554
1964-65	39	17	1,952	223	46	188	291	1,325	4,081
1965-66	39	18	2,076	196	48	178	272	1,348	4,175

Source: "Colorado Public School Enrollment Trends," Colorado State Department of Education; May, 1958. It is estimated that 97 percent of the projected seniors will graduate.

TABLE NO. 54

COMPARISON OF FOUR-YEAR TOTAL, PUEBLO AREA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, WITH TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT ALL COLORADO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

1951 - 1958

	No. H.S. Grads. 1951-54	College Enrollment Fall, 1954 No.	Percent*	No. H.S. Grads. 1952-55	College Enrollment Fall, 1955 No.	Percent	No. H.S. Grads. 1953-56	College Enrollment Fall, 1956 No.	Percent	No. H.S. Grads. 1954-57	College Enrollment Fall, 1957 No.	Percent	No. H.S. Grads. 1955-58	College Enrollment Fall, 1958 No.	Percent
Crowley	209	41	19.6	202	27	10.2	198	58	29.3	195	42	21.5	198	45	22.7
Custer	69	7	10.1	71	17	23.9	63	21	33.3	61	20	32.8	68	19	27.9
El Paso	2,293	908	39.6	2,453	1,087	44.3	2,583	1,073	41.5	2,742	1,164	42.5	2,913	1,248	42.8
Fremont	602	188	31.2	642	196	30.5	657	194	29.5	651	210	32.3	694	200	28.8
Huerfano	265	65	24.5	253	70	27.7	242	70	28.9	239	63	26.4	250	72	28.8
Las Animas	813	379	46.6	828	305	36.8	876	352	40.1	960	365	38.1	957	374	39.1
Otero	921	307	33.3	904	334	36.9	980	372	38.0	1,003	347	34.6	1,056	385	36.5
Pueblo	2,459	756	30.7	2,572	1,013	39.4	2,777	1,093	39.4	2,934	1,139	38.8	3,136	1,270	40.5
TOTALS	7,631	2,651	34.7	7,925	3,049	38.5	8,376	3,233	38.6	8,785	3,350	38.1	9,272	3,613	39.0

Source: Colorado High School graduate statistics from Colorado State Department of Education; enrollments at colleges and universities from reports submitted by institutional registrars to Legislative Committee.

* Percent of four-year total of high school graduates who enrolled for a given year.

TABLE NO. 55

PROJECTION OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, PUEBLO AREA, BY FOUR-YEAR TOTALS
1956-59 through 1963-56

	1956-59	1957-60	1958-61	1959-62	1960-63	1961-64	1962-65	1963-66
Crowley	207	199	200	193	180	171	161	161
Custer	64	57	56	56	64	77	77	79
El Paso	3,194	3,554	4,089	4,598	4,828	5,404	6,083	6,851
Fremont	685	711	765	764	743	707	721	744
Huerfano	230	236	226	203	203	191	187	191
Las Animas	973	970	913	866	801	751	719	722
Otero	1,101	1,088	1,102	1,078	1,045	1,042	1,072	1,077
Pueblo	3,371	3,552	3,747	3,870	3,923	4,101	4,437	4,827
TOTALS	9,825	10,367	11,098	11,628	11,787	12,444	13,457	14,652

Source: Projections of senior students were made by the Colorado State Department of Education; it is estimated that 97 percent of projected seniors will graduate from high school. Actual numbers of high school graduates were used through 1957-58; figures subsequent to that year are projections.

TABLE NO. 56

PUEBLO AREA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ATTENDING ACCREDITED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 1956-57 and 1957-58

County	Total Graduates	Colorado Institutions		Out-of-State Institutions		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crowley . . .	94	29	30.8	4	4.3	33	35.1
Custer. . . .	34	6	17.6	0	0.0	6	17.6
El Paso . . .	1,537	475	30.9	174	11.3	649	42.2
Fremont . . .	329	99	30.1	19	5.8	118	35.9
Huerfano. . .	127	30	23.6	3	2.4	33	26.0
Las Animas. .	499	178	35.7	2	.4	180	36.1
Otero	538	251	46.7	13	2.4	264	49.1
Pueblo. . . .	1,629	585	35.9	18	1.1	603	37.0
TOTALS. . . .	4,787	1,653	34.5	233	4.9	1,886	39.4

Source: "Analysis of Colorado High School Graduates," June, 1957 and June, 1958; Colorado State Department of Education. Percentages of attendance for 1957 are 33.7 percent at Colorado institutions, and 5.2 percent at out-of-state institutions for a total of 38.9 percent; in 1958, 35.3 percent attended Colorado institutions and 4.5 percent enrolled in out-of-state institutions making a total attendance 39.8 percent.

TABLE NO. 57

PROJECTION OF FIRST-TIME ENTERING FRESHMEN, PUEBLO AREA, BASED ON CONSTANT AND INCREASED RATIOS OF ATTENDANCE

1959 through 1966

Fall of Year	Total H.S. Graduate Projection, Preceding Academic Yr.	Constant Ratio of 35 Percent	Annual Increase of .5 Percent		Annual Increase of One Percent	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number
1959	2,683	939	35.5	952	36.0	966
1960	2,897	1,014	36.0	1,043	37.0	1,072
1961	3,068	1,074	36.5	1,120	38.0	1,166
1962	2,980	1,043	37.0	1,103	39.0	1,162
1963	2,842	995	37.5	1,066	40.0	1,137
1964	3,554	1,244	38.0	1,351	41.0	1,457
1965	4,081	1,428	38.5	1,571	42.0	1,714
1966	4,175	1,461	39.0	1,628	43.0	1,795

Source: Graduate projection is based on 97 percent of projected seniors, "Colorado Public School Enrollment Trends," Colorado State Department of Education, May, 1958.

TABLE NO. 58

PROJECTION OF TOTAL COLLEGE ENROLLMENT, PUEBLO AREA, BASED ON CONSTANT AND INCREASED RATIOS OF ATTENDANCE

1959 through 1966

Years	Total H.S. Grads.	Fall Term of Year	Attendance at Colorado Institutions				
			Constant Ratio of 39 Percent*	Annual Increase of .5 Percent		Annual Increase of One Percent	
				Percent	Number	Percent	Number
1956-59	9,825	1959	3,783	39.5	3,881	40.0	3,930
1957-60	10,367	1960	3,991	40.0	4,147	41.0	4,250
1958-61	11,098	1961	4,273	40.5	4,495	42.0	4,661
1959-62	11,628	1962	4,477	41.0	4,767	43.0	5,000
1960-63	11,787	1963	4,538	41.5	4,892	44.0	5,186
1961-64	12,444	1964	4,791	42.0	5,226	45.0	5,600
1962-65	13,457	1965	5,181	42.5	5,719	46.0	6,190
1963-66	14,652	1966	5,641	43.0	6,300	47.0	6,886

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*Total enrollment at all Colorado institutions of higher education, from the eight counties in the Pueblo area, for Fall, 1958, was 39 percent of the total high school graduates from the preceding four years.

TABLE NO. 59

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT FROM PUEBLO AREA BETWEEN COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Fall, 1954 and Fall, 1958

		Publicly-Supported Institutions		Privately-Controlled Institutions	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1954	2,651	2,106	79.4	545	20.6
1958	3,613	3,002	83.1	611	16.9

Source: Reported by the registrars of the respective institutions to the Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School.

TABLE NO. 60

PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT FROM PUEBLO AREA BETWEEN COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Fall, 1959 through Fall, 1966

			Total Resident Attendance at All Institutions					
	Percent		Constant Ratio of 39 Percent*		Increase of .5 Percent Yearly		Increase of One Percent Yearly	
Year	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.
1959	83.0	17.0	3,140	643	3,221	660	3,262	668
1960	83.0	17.0	3,313	678	3,442	705	3,528	722
1961	83.5	16.5	3,568	705	3,753	742	3,892	769
1962	83.5	16.5	3,738	739	3,980	787	4,175	825
1963	84.0	16.0	3,812	725	4,109	783	4,356	830
1964	84.0	16.0	4,024	767	4,390	836	4,704	896
1965	84.5	15.5	4,430	751	4,833	886	5,231	959
1966	84.5	15.5	4,823	818	5,324	976	5,819	1,067

Public institutions include both four-year institutions and junior colleges.

* Total Colorado resident enrollment at all Colorado institutions of higher education, from the eight counties in the Pueblo area, for Fall, 1958, was 39 percent of the total high school graduates from the preceding four years.

TABLE NO. 61

DISTRIBUTION OF COLORADO RESIDENT STUDENTS FROM PUEBLO AREA BY COUNTY AND INSTITUTION
Fall, 1954 and Fall, 1958

Type of Institution	Crowley		Custer		El Paso		Fremont		Huerfano		Las Animas		Otero		Pueblo		Total	
	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
State Four-Year																		
Adams S. C.	1	6	0	0	0	7	4	11	9	5	19	29	2	9	4	32	32	99
Colorado S. C.	1	4	0	1	72	140	13	26	1	9	10	14	31	27	62	97	190	318
Colo. School Mines	0	0	0	0	20	8	4	1	9	1	2	2	7	7	13	10	48	29
Colorado State U.	11	5	4	8	147	233	24	50	12	12	18	29	49	49	55	89	320	475
U. of Colorado	7	4	2	0	229	313	55	40	9	16	40	36	50	66	164	173	556	648
Western S. C.	3	2	0	6	14	42	30	26	1	1	8	9	12	13	53	59	121	158
TOTALS	23	21	6	15	482	743	130	154	32	44	97	119	151	171	351	460	1,272	1,727
Private Four-Year																		
Colorado College	0	0	0	0	277	347	0	5	0	2	4	0	4	4	13	15	298	373
Loretto Heights	0	0	0	0	10	9	1	0	2	1	3	1	1	3	5	8	22	22
Regis College	0	0	0	0	18	32	2	1	1	1	5	10	0	0	9	10	35	54
U. of Denver	1	1	0	0	86	74	10	6	4	6	7	13	15	12	60	45	183	157
TOTALS	1	1	0	0	391	462	13	12	7	10	19	24	20	19	87	78	538	606
Public Jr. Coll.																		
Ft. Lewis A & M	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Lamar College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mesa College	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Northeastern J. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Otero J. C.	4	15	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	182	0	1	126	204
Pueblo College	13	8	0	4	23	26	44	28	19	13	5	6	13	10	317	731	434	826
Trinidad S. J. C.	0	0	0	0	22	2	0	0	7	5	257	224	2	3	0	0	268	234
TOTALS	17	23	0	4	30	42	45	30	26	18	262	231	136	195	318	732	834	1,275
Private Jr. Coll.																		
Colorado Women's C.	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
GRAND TOTALS	41	45	7	19	908	1,248	188	200	65	72	379	374	307	385	756	1,270	2,651	3,613

Durango Area

EXPLANATION OF TABLES

TABLE NO. 62: Table No. 62 on the following page is included to give the reader perspective regarding the population trend in the five-county Durango area. It is noted that during the past 19 years there has been an increase of approximately 10,000 people in this area, a gain of 30 percent over the 1940 census figure. The 43,100 population estimate for the area represents 2.4 percent of the total state estimate.

TABLE NO. 63: This table shows the actual number of high school graduates for the five counties in the Durango area for 1950-51 through 1957-58, and projects high school graduates from 1958-59 through 1965-66. For the total area there was an increase of 75 graduates, or 24.8 percent, from 1950-51 through 1957-58. Projections indicate an expected increase of 258 high school graduates between 1957-58 and 1965-66, a 67.7 percent gain. Largest increase of high school graduates is predicted for La Plata County, an increase which will approximate 92.0 percent. Montezuma will experience a 50 percent growth over the 1957-58 level.

TABLE NO. 64: This table shows the relationship by county and total area between the number of high school graduates for a four-year period and the total enrollment at all Colorado higher education institutions the following fall. This relationship has been approximately 27.0 percent for the four years beginning with 1955.

TABLE NO. 65: This table projects high school graduates by four-year totals through 1963-66. The 27.5 percent relationship shown in the previous table can then be applied as one assumption to totals in this table to project the total higher education enrollment at Colorado institutions through Fall, 1966.

TABLE NO. 66: According to this table, of the 781 total high school graduates in the Durango area for 1956-57 and 1957-58, 328 of them or 42.0 percent enrolled in an accredited college or university. Colorado institutions accounted for 35.3 percent of the high school graduates while 6.7 percent of them attended out-of-state institutions. Percentage attending Colorado institutions from the 1957-58 graduating class was 36.3 percent; consequently, 36.0 percent is used as one assumption in Table No. 67 for projecting first-time entering resident freshmen from the Durango area.

TABLE NO. 67: First-time entering resident freshmen are projected on three assumptions in this table: first, that a constant proportion of 36.0 percent of the high school graduates from the Durango area will attend Colorado institutions; second, that there will be an annual .5 percent increase in attendance; and lastly, that there will be a one percent increase annually.

TABLE NO. 68: In this table total college enrollments at Colorado institutions are made on three assumptions: one, that enrollments will remain at a constant ratio of 27.5 percent of the previous four-year high school graduate total; second, that there will be an annual increase of .5 percent in the proportion of high school graduates attending Colorado institutions; and third, that the increase will be one percent annually.

TABLE NO. 69: Table No. 69 shows the distribution of total resident enrollment from the Durango area between public and private institutions for 1954 and 1958. Private institutions receive little or no impact of enrollments from the Durango area; in Fall, 1958 only 4.0 percent of the total Colorado higher education enrollment from this area was in private institutions.

TABLE NO. 70: In this table it is assumed that proportion of Durango area students attending public institutions in Colorado will increase at the rate of .1 percent annually. In 1966 the distribution promises to be 96.7 percent in public institutions and 3.3 percent in private institutions.

TABLE NO. 71: This table has been included to show distribution of Durango area enrollments by individual institution and type of institution for 1954 and 1958. Total college enrollment from this area increased from 323 to 427 in the five-year period, a gain of 32.2 percent. It is noted that of the 228 students enrolled in public four-year institutions, about one-third of them are in the state colleges while two-thirds attend the two state universities and Mines.

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TABLE NO. 62

DURANGO AREA POPULATION BY COUNTIES AND CENSUS YEARS

County	1940 Census	1950 Census	Population Estimate July 1, 1959	Percent Change 1940/50	Gain or Loss 1940-59	
					Number	Percent
Archuleta	3,806	3,030	3,000	- 20.4	- 806	- 21.2
Dolores	1,958	1,966	2,100	.4	142	7.3
La Plata	15,494	14,880	21,000	- 4.0	5,506	35.5
Montezuma	10,463	9,991	16,000	- 4.5	5,537	52.9
San Juan	1,439	1,471	1,000	2.2	- 439	- 30.5
AREA TOTAL	33,160	31,338	43,100	- 5.5	9,940	30.0

Source: Colorado State Planning Division

TABLE NO. 63

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, IMMEDIATE DURANGO AREA
Actual Number, 1950-51 through 1957-58
Projections, 1958-59 through 1965-66

Year	Archuleta	Dolores	La Plata	Montezuma	San Juan	Total
1950-51	15	13	163	105	11	307
1951-52	13	23	153	100	14	303
1952-53	15	22	176	129	21	363
1953-54	16	18	169	103	13	319
1954-55	21	19	159	143	13	355
1955-56	26	19	202	132	10	389
1956-57	20	21	226	145	16	428
1957-58	19	19	190	146	9	383
			PROJECTIONS			
1958-59	24	24	214	135	9	406
1959-60	27	22	232	144	14	439
1960-61	21	22	245	159	8	455
1961-62	31	23	281	159	14	508
1962-63	21	18	267	168	6	480
1963-64	22	24	295	185	6	532
1964-65	23	27	413	248	11	722
1965-66	23	27	365	219	7	641

Source: "Colorado Public School Enrollment Trends," Colorado State Department of Education, May 1958. It is estimated that 97 percent of the projected seniors in this report will graduate.

TABLE NO. 64

COMPARISON OF FOUR-YEAR TOTAL, DURANGO AREA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, WITH TOTAL ENROLLMENT AT ALL COLORADO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

1951-1958

	No. H.S. Grads. 1951-54	College Enrollment Fall, 1954		No. H.S. Grads. 1952-55	College Enrollment Fall, 1955		No. H.S. Grads. 1953-56	College Enrollment Fall, 1956		No. H.S. Grads. 1954-57	College Enrollment Fall, 1957		No. H.S. Grads. 1955-58	College Enrollment Fall, 1958	
		No.	Percent*		No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent
Archuleta	59	14	23.7	65	21	32.3	78	23	29.5	83	19	22.9	86	18	20.9
Dolores	76	10	13.2	82	14	17.1	78	17	21.8	77	14	18.2	78	13	16.7
La Plata	661	170	25.7	657	198	30.1	706	218	30.9	756	227	30.0	777	248	31.9
Montezuma	437	109	24.9	475	117	24.6	507	126	24.9	523	123	23.5	566	136	24.0
San Juan	59	20	33.9	61	18	29.5	57	11	19.3	52	14	26.9	48	12	25.0
TOTALS	1,292	323	25.0	1,340	368	27.5	1,426	395	27.7	1,491	397	26.6	1,555	427	27.5

Source: Colorado high school graduate statistics were taken from reports of the Colorado State Department of Education. Enrollments at colleges and universities were submitted by the institutional registrars to the Legislative Committee for Education Beyond High School.

* Percent of four-year total of high school graduates who enrolled for given year.

TABLE NO. 65

PROJECTION OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, DURANGO AREA, BY FOUR-YEAR TOTALS
1956-59 through 1963-66

County	1956-59	1957-60	1958-61	1959-62	1960-63	1961-64	1962-65	1963-66
Archuleta	89	90	91	103	100	95	97	89
Dolores	83	86	87	91	85	87	92	96
La Plata	832	862	881	972	1,025	1,088	1,256	1,340
Montezuma	558	570	584	597	630	671	760	820
San Juan	44	48	40	45	42	34	37	30
TOTALS	1,606	1,656	1,683	1,808	1,882	1,975	2,242	2,375

Source: Projections of senior students were made by the Colorado State Department of Education. It is assumed that 97.0 percent of the projected seniors will graduate from high school. Actual numbers of high school graduates were used through 1957-58; figures subsequent to that year are projections.

TABLE NO. 66
DURANGO AREA HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ATTENDING ACCREDITED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
1956-57 and 1957-58

County	Total H. S. Graduates	Colorado Institutions		Out-of-State Institutions		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Archuleta	19*	9	47.3	2	10.5	11	57.9
Dolores	40	9	22.5	1	2.5	10	25.0
La Plata	416	145	34.9	35	8.4	180	43.3
Montezuma	291	104	35.7	13	4.5	117	40.2
San Juan	25	9	36.0	1	4.0	10	40.0
TOTALS	781	276	35.3	52	6.7	328	42.0

Source: "Analysis of Colorado High School Graduates." June, 1957 and June, 1958; Colorado State Department of Education.
Percentages of attendance for 1957 are 33.6 percent at Colorado institutions, and 5.1 percent at out-of-state institutions for a total of 38.7 percent. In 1958, 36.3 percent attended Colorado institutions, and 8.1 percent enrolled in out-of-state institutions making a total attendance of 44.4 percent.

* One year only. No report for 1956-57.

TABLE NO. 67
PROJECTION OF FIRST-TIME ENTERING RESIDENT FRESHMEN, DURANGO AREA, BASED ON CONSTANT AND INCREASED RATIOS OF ATTENDANCE
1959 through 1966

Fall of Year	Total H.S. Graduate Projection, Preceding Academic Yr.	Attendance at Colorado Institutions				
		Constant Ratio of 36 Percent	Annual Increase of .5 Percent		Annual Increase of One Percent	
			Percent	Number	Percent	Number
1959	406	146	36.5	148	37.0	150
1960	439	158	37.0	162	38.0	167
1961	455	164	37.5	171	39.0	177
1962	508	183	38.0	193	40.0	203
1963	480	173	38.5	185	41.0	197
1964	532	192	39.0	207	42.0	223
1965	722	260	39.5	285	43.0	310
1966	641	231	40.0	256	44.0	282

Source: Graduate projection is based on 97 percent of projected seniors as reported in "Colorado Public School Enrollment Trends," Colorado State Department of Education, May, 1958.

TABLE NO. 68

PROJECTION OF TOTAL COLORADO HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT, DURANGO AREA, BASED ON CONSTANT AND INCREASED RATIOS OF ATTENDANCE
1959 through 1966

Years	Total H. S. Grads.	Fall Term of Year	Attendance at Colorado Institutions				
			Constant Ratio of 27.5 Percent	Annual Increase of .5 Percent		Annual Increase Of One Percent	
				Percent	Number	Percent	Number
1956-59	1,606	1959	442	28.0	450	28.5	458
1957-60	1,656	1960	455	28.5	472	29.5	489
1958-61	1,683	1961	463	29.0	488	30.5	513
1959-62	1,808	1962	497	29.5	533	31.5	570
1960-63	1,882	1963	518	30.0	565	32.5	612
1961-64	1,975	1964	543	30.5	602	33.5	662
1962-65	2,242	1965	617	31.0	695	34.5	773
1963-66	2,375	1966	653	31.5	748	35.5	843

Source: Total enrollment at all Colorado institutions of higher education, from the five counties in the Durango area, for Fall, 1958, was 27.5 percent of the total high school graduates from the preceding four years. (See Table 64).

TABLE NO. 69

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT FROM DURANGO AREA BETWEEN COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Fall, 1954 and Fall, 1958

		Publicly-Supported Institutions		Privately-Controlled Institutions	
Year	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1954	323	204	94.1	19	5.9
1958	427	410	96.0	17	4.0

Source: Reported by the registrars of the respective institutions to the Legislative Committee on Education Beyond High School.

TABLE NO. 70

PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT FROM DURANGO AREA* BETWEEN COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Fall, 1959 through Fall, 1966

			Total Resident Attendance at All Institutions					
	Percent		Constant Ratio of 27.5 Percent**		Increase of .5 Percent Yearly		Increase of One Percent Yearly	
Year	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.	Pub.	Pvt.
1959	96.0	4.0	424	18	432	18	440	18
1960	96.1	3.9	437	18	454	18	470	19
1961	96.2	3.8	445	18	469	19	494	19
1962	96.3	3.7	479	18	513	20	549	21
1963	96.4	3.6	499	19	545	20	590	22
1964	96.5	3.5	524	19	581	21	639	23
1965	96.6	3.4	596	21	671	24	747	26
1966	96.7	3.3	631	22	723	25	815	26

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* Public institutions include both four-year institutions and junior colleges.

** Total Colorado resident enrollment at all Colorado institutions of higher education, from the five counties in the Durango area, for Fall, 1958, was 27.5 percent of the total high school graduates from the preceding four years.

TABLE NO. 71

DISTRIBUTION OF COLORADO RESIDENT STUDENTS FROM DURANGO AREA BY COUNTY AND INSTITUTION
Fall, 1954 and Fall, 1958

Type of Institution	Archuleta		Dolores		La Plata		Montezuma		San Juan		Total	
	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958	1954	1958
State Four-Year												
Adams S. C.	5	3	0	1	8	15	5	13	0	0	18	32
Colorado S. C.	1	2	1	1	6	10	0	10	5	2	13	25
Colo. School Mines	0	2	0	0	12	7	4	6	0	0	16	15
Colorado State U.	3	1	1	2	19	32	11	22	2	2	36	59
U. of Colorado	2	1	3	2	35	37	32	30	5	4	77	74
Western S. C.	1	5	1	1	10	7	22	8	0	2	34	23
TOTALS	12	14	6	7	90	108	74	89	12	10	194	228
Private Four-Year												
Colorado College	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	3	4
Loretto Heights	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Regis College	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	3
U. of Denver	1	0	0	0	5	6	1	3	4	0	11	9
TOTALS	1	0	0	0	9	12	1	3	5	1	16	16
Public Jr. Colleges												
Ft. Lewis A & M	1	4	4	4	65	126	26	32	1	1	97	167
Lamar College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mesa College	0	0	0	2	5	1	6	11	2	0	13	14
Northeastern J. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Otero J. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pueblo College	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Trinidad J. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	1	4	4	6	70	127	32	44	3	1	110	182
Private Jr. College												
Colorado Woman's C.	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	3	1
GRAND TOTALS	14	18	10	13	170	248	109	136	20	12	323	427

PART I

CHAPTER IV

ADMISSION STANDARDS

One of the more controversial issues in higher education circles is the matter of admission standards and policies. A review of the literature published during the past several years regarding admission practices reveals that educators cannot be categorized, from the standpoint of their association with a particular type of educational institution, on either one side of the fence -- that is, for a rigorous policy -- or on the other side, which advocates a far more liberal interpretation.

In the early stages of this study when enrollment projections were made, based on several of the simpler assumptions, it was suggested that raising of admission requirements at state institutions be considered as an assumption in an attempt to determine to what extent enrollments might be controlled through stiffening of requirements. One question which arises is, "At which state institutions shall we assume that admission requirements be stiffened? The universities? All state-supported institutions?" Also to be considered is that selective standards must be interpreted in relation to specific programs.

While admission standards applied by a particular college may exclude some students from that college, this does not preclude the students from applying to other institutions and being accepted. Stiffening of requirements at one or several institutions will serve to divert applicants to remaining institutions, and in the final analysis the total student enrollment in a state may not be preceptibly lessened but will be shifted to institutions with less rigid requirements. Until educational opportunities are available to all youth who earnestly desire education beyond high school and demonstrate that they can pursue some program with reasonable success, it appears unwise to limit opportunity to a select group, so selected according to several or more established criteria.

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education in its February, 1959 report "Selecting Students for Western Colleges and Universities," lists four different approaches being made to the selection and retention of students:

1. An institution may establish high standards for admission and exclude from enrolling all students who do not meet those requirements.

2. An institution may use relatively low standards for admission, but may grade rigorously to weed out early those who do not successfully meet the grading standards.

3. A concerted program of "persuasive counseling" for applicants whose credentials show they are poor academic risks may be consiously used as a device for selection of students at admission.

4. An institution may decide neither to raise admission standards nor to impose rigid grading standards, and may permit relatively poor students to remain in the institution in a non-degree program of two or three year's duration.

This chapter could continue ad infinitum with quotes supporting diverging points of view relative to selective admission; space limitations will permit several.

> "Admission to institutions of higher learning on the basis of ability to meet academic standards is in no sense contrary to the democratic ideal promoting equality of opportunity. It should be emphasized that residence on a college campus constitutes an educational opportunity only to the extent that the person is a student in some measure qualified to make the experience an academic success. It is the purpose of a sound admissions policy to prevent the misuse of educational facilities by the presence of large numbers whose lack of ability and/or preparation dilute the program for others and deplete the energy of the faculty. It should be obvious that no appeal to democratic process or political concept can insure scholastic aptitude. Citizenship in a democracy does not confer an ipso facto right to a college degree."
> - - Current Issues in Higher Education, Association for Higher Education, 1956.

> "There is constant danger of debasing the quality of education, or of establishing wholesale, ill-advised restrictive measures to reduce enrollments so that the financial burden of the impending enrollment crisis might be lessened. . . Improving standards of scholarship may be considered justifiable, but to deny college opportunities to thousands of capable youngsters by unreasonable and artificially high scholastic barriers would be unfortunate and contrary to the best interests of our country."
> - - Enrollment Forecasts, State of Washington, 1957; Washington State Census Board.

> "The Commission believes that it should assume the responsibility for making recommendations which will serve to enhance the quality of higher education programs and which, assure that students finishing secondary schools in the state of Illinois are given every opportunity to participate in educational programs at a higher education level. . . .development of selective admissions should be contingent upon the availability of such opportunities. . . . and in an effort to maintain the highest quality educational program possible within the limits of the available facilities and staff, the Commission believes that the six state-supported institutions of higher education in Illinois should establish procedures for selective admissions, at the same time assuring that students of academic potential are not denied an opportunity for higher education. . ."
> - - Annual Report, 1958, Illinois Commission for Higher Education

> ". . . Under the plan approved by the Board (Oregon Board of Higher Education) in January, 1957 to become effective with the fall term 1958, admission to freshman standing is granted Oregon high school graduates who earn a minimum standing of "C" on all high school subjects taken for graduation, or score within the upper 60 percent on a standard college aptitude test, or achieve a minimum grade-point average of "C" on a full load in a regular collegiate summer session.

In this way every Oregon student is given the opportunity to demonstrate that he is capable of doing college work. . . Reports from high schools indicate that it has already had a salutary effect on the attitude of high school students, and it is expected that some who in past years would have had difficulty doing college work will come better prepared. . . Not only will the plan enable the institutions to provide a better instructional program for freshmen who are able to do college work, but those whose high school achievements and college aptitude test scores do not indicate probable success in college will have the opportunity to try college work during a summer session when time will permit greater attention to their problems than is possible during the heavy fall term enrollment period."

- - Biennial Report, 1957-58; Oregon Department of Higher Education

"In accepting all graduates of accredited state high schools, the University of Wyoming and the two-year colleges provide for an annual influx of freshmen for whom the routine of college discipline is exceedingly rigorous. As a result many students drop out at the end of their freshmen year. Teachers and administrators are concerned with this loss and out of generous motives have concerned themselves greatly with the plight of this low-level group. . . Indeed, sometimes it appears that the best resources of the University are mobilized for those who stand to profit least by a college education. The cost of educating this special group is high, appreciably higher than it is for students in the average and above-average category. . . Undoubtedly, this preoccupation with those who need help has the effect of making us neglect an obligation to the superior student, who is often overlooked in our educational planning simply because he is more than competent and so makes less demand upon our instructional resources."

- - "Higher Education in Wyoming," Wyoming University Committee on Higher Education, 1958.

The following recommendations are two of a total of eight presented in the Wyoming report to suggest possible courses of action:

1. The University and the colleges of the state should continue their present practice of admitting all graduates of Wyoming high schools, at the same time setting up a pattern of high school subject-matter units that would be strongly recommended as desirable for those students for whom a college education seemed a likely possibility.

2. Students enrolled in the University and in the colleges of the state, who after a fair and reasonable trial, demonstrate that they are unable to meet degree requirements should be permitted to continue as non-degree students in special programs and courses suited to their interests and capabilities.

Presented on the following pages, 107 through 113, are outlines of the current admission requirements for the six state-supported degree-granting institutions in Colorado; requirements for the two state universities are identified further by separate schools and/or colleges. It is with these six institutions that the Committee is primarily concerned regarding admission standards. Page 114 covers information on additional remarks or anticipated changes in requirements.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

University of Colorado

School or College	High School Requirements	College Requirements	Additional Remarks
College of Arts & Sciences			
Resident Freshmen	Graduation from an accredited high school in the upper two-thirds of class; 15 units of acceptable secondare work; 12 academic units distributed among at least four of the following five fields; English (at least 3 units); Foreign language, Mathematics, Social Studies, Science.		Beginning Freshmen applicants in lower third of graduating class may qualify by presenting acceptable scores on Pre-admission tests. Students lacking prerequisites may enter with provisional standing upon approval of Admissions Committee. Persons 21 years or over may be admitted on basis of exams administered by Committee on Courses.
Non-resident Freshmen	Same as above; must also submit scores on Scholastic Aptitude Test of College Entrance Examination Board.		
Undergraduate Resident Freshmen	Same as above except Pre-admission tests no required.	Good standing in all schools previously attended and cumulative grade average of 2.0 (C = 2) or better.	
Undergraduate Non-Resident Transfers	Same as above except Pre-admission tests not required.	Good standing in all schools previously attended and cumulative grade average of 2.5 or better. Those with averages between 2.0 and 2.5 may be considered.	
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
School of Business			
Entering Freshmen	Not admitted directly from high school.		
Resident and Non-resident Transfers		60 semester hours of college credit, excluding physical education, at least 48 of which are non-business with six hours each of English language, Math and Economics. 2.0 grade average for all work attempted.	
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
College of Engineering			
All Entering Freshmen	General entrance requirements for entering freshmen are same as for Arts and Sciences. Ten academic units distributed among: English 3 units Math 3 units (2, Algebra, 1 Geometry) Science 2 units (Physics, Chemistry pref.) Social Studies 2 units Electives 5 units (excluding Phys. Educ.)		Students with subject deficiencies may be considered after taking placement exams preferably before high school graduation. All students from lowest one-third, or with subject deficiencies are placed on probation under special supervision. Applicants over 21 yr. who cannot meet regular requirements may be admitted by examination.
Undergraduate Transfers		Unqualified admission for residents with 2.0 grade average; non-residents must have 2.5 average.	

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

University of Colorado (Con't.)

School or College	High School Requirements	College Requirements	Additional Remarks
School of Law:			
All students with no previous law school attendance	Not admitted directly from high school.	Completion of 90 semester or 135 quarter hours of resident credit, exluding physical education, ROTC, and other nontheory work; Law School Admission test; 2.5 grade average in under graduate work. Students with lower average may be admitted at discretion of Law School Admissions Committee.	Above average personal qualifications. Students with an average of less than 2.5 are admitted relatively rarely. A considerable majority of entering students possess either an A.B. or B.S. degree.
Transfers from other law schools		Same as above plus overall law school grade average of 2.0.	Official transcripts from each school attended; eligibility to return to previous law school.
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
School of Medicine			
All entering students	Not admitted directly from high school	Completion of two semesters each of the following with superior grades: General Chemistry Organic Chemistry General Biology or Zoology Physics English Literature College Mathematics 30 semester hours in a field of learning such as mathematics, history, physics, biology, literature, chemistry, philosophy, classical languages, political economy.	Medical College Admission Test of the Association of American Medical Colleges. A bachelor's degree is strongly recommended, but in exceptional cases a student may be accepted with three year's work (a minimum of 90 semester hours). The committee on Admissions gives preference to applicants who are residents of Colorado and of those states participating as sending states in the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education Student Exchange Program.
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
College of Music			
All entering freshmen	General Requirements are same as for Arts and Sciences. Of the 15 secondary units, however, 11 academic units must be distributed as follows: three in English; and eight among mathematics, foreign languages, social sciences, natural or physical sciences and theoretical music.		
Undergraduate transfers		Unqualified admission for residents with a 2.0 grade average; non-residents must present a 2.5 grade average. (2.0 is a "C"). Applicants with lower averages may be considered.	Transfer students in music from other institutions are admitted with full credit for work which corresponds satisfactorily to the regular College of Music requirements.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

University of Colorado (Con't.)

School or College	High School Requirements	College Requirements	Additional Remarks
School of Nursing			
All entering freshmen	General requirements same as for Arts and Sciences. Of the 15 secondary units, 11 academic units must be distributed among 3 units of English, one unit of math, and 6 units from other academic subjects such as English, Science, Social Studies, and Foreign language.		
Undergraduate transfers from University of Colorado		End of first semester a 1.5 grade average; end of freshman and subsequent years, 2.0 average.	Grade average will be computed from subjects which can be applied to School of Nursing requirements, plus not more than 20 hours of elective subjects.
Undergraduate transfers from other institutions or schools of nursing		Both residents and non-residents are granted unqualified admission with grade average of 2.0. Residents may be admitted with a 1.75 average provided they have not advanced beyond the second year of college.	

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School of Pharmacy			
Entering Freshmen	Not admitted directly from high school.		
Undergraduate Transfers resident and non-resident		One pre-professional year of collegiate study including the following with a grade of C or better: English language 6 hours General & Qualitative Chemistry 9 hours General Biology or Zoology 8 hours Algebra 3 hours Trigonometry 3 hours or 2 years pre-professional collegiate study including the above plus: Organic Chemistry 8 hours Physics 10 hours Principles of Economics 6 hours Electives 8 hours	

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Colorade State University

School or College	High School Requirements	College Requirements	Additional Remarks
College of Agriculture College of Home Economics College of Science and Arts Graduates from Colorado High Schools	Accredited High School: Must present these units: English 3 Mathematics 1 Physical, biological and social studies; English, mathematics; foreign languages 5 Electives 6 Total 15 Unaccredited High School: Must take University Placement tests.		It is recommended that students include two years of mathematics and two years of science in their high school work if they expect to pursue a course of study in a scientific field. Armed Forces veterans or persons 21 years or older who have not graduated from high school, may enroll for work leading to a degree if University Placement tests indicate requisite potential.
Graduates from High Schools outside Colorado	Accredited High School: All graduates of high schools outside state must rank in upper 3/4 of their high school graduating class. Unaccredited High School: Same as graduate from Colorado high school.		
Undergraduate transfers	Must meet high school requirements for entering freshmen.	Overall "C" average or above in all college courses attempted.	Credentials must contain statement of good standing in all colleges attended.
College of Engineering			
Graduates from Colorado High Schools	Graduates of Colorado high schools must rank in upper 2/3 of class if graduating from accredited high school. General requirements same as for Science and Arts except for secondary units: English 3 Algebra 1½ Geometry (Plane) 1 Other Math (Trig. and adv. Math recommended); Arith. and General Math not acceptable ½ Science (Physics, Chem.) Choice: Physical, biological, and social science; math; English; foreign languages; history; mechanical drawing 3 Electives 4 Total 15	A student who does not meet the mathematics requirements, but who has at least one year algebra, and one year geometry, may be admitted provisionally. He will be required to take a mathematics course, M 7, Intermediate Algebra, for one quarter with no credit toward a degree in Engineering.	Graduates of Colorado High Schools in lower 1/3 of class will be considered with satisfactory score on C.E.E.B. tests. Student not eligible for admission into engineering may enter the College of Science and Arts and after satisfactory performance in science and mathematics courses, may transfer into Engineering. Additional time will thereby be required to meet Engineering curriculum requirements.
Graduates from High Schools outside Colorado	General requirements same as for Science and Arts, plus units listed above. Must be in upper 1/2 of graduating class.		
Undergraduate transfers	Transfers must meet all high school requirements above, unless made up by college courses.	Must have attained an overall average of "C" or above in all college courses attempted. If admitted no credit will be allowed for courses with a grade below "C" except in special cases.	

ADMISSIONS REQUIREMENTS

Colorado State University (Cont.)

School or College	High School Requirements	College Requirements	Additional Remarks
College of Forestry and Range Management			
Graduates from Colorado High Schools	General requirements same as for Science and Arts except for following prescribed units: English 3 Algebra 1½ Other Math. (Algebra, Geometry, Trig.) ½ Laboratory Science 1 Choice of additional subjects - physical, biological and social sciences, Math, English, and foreign languages 5 Electives 4 Total 15 Are enrolled as pre-foresters. Qualified students are admitted into and follow one of the main courses of study after the first quarter.	Must complete summer camp requirement of 10-week's instruction between sophomore and junior year. A student who does not meet the algebra requirements, but who has at least two years in a combination of algebra, geometry, or trigonometry, may be admitted provisionally and will be required to take a mathematics course M 7, Intermediate Algebra, for one quarter with no credit toward any degree in this college.	Specific unit breakdown under high school requirements is effective with admissions for Fall of 1960; provisional admittance with required mathematics course M 7, under college requirements is also effective with Fall of 1960.
Graduates from High Schools outside Colorado	Must rank in the upper one-half of their class. in addition to above.		
Undergraduate Transfers from other Colleges and Junior Colleges		Eligible on above basis.	Transfer students are advised to follow prescribed freshman program and to enter C.S.U. no later than sophomore year to avoid difficulty in completing degree requirements in four years. Forestry courses will be accepted only from accredited schools of forestry.

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College of Veterinary Medicine			
All Entering Freshmen	Student must first enroll in two-year pre-professional program in college of Science and Arts. Admission requirements for pre-professional same as requirements for College of Science and Arts	Two years of pre-professional work shall include following quarter credits: Inorganic Chemistry 14 Organic Chemistry 10 Mathematics 8 Physics (one year) 12 English Composition 9 Botany 5 Zoology 5	Recommended courses include: animal husbandry, genetics, statistics, business, social sciences, additional language-arts, and additional biological science.
Undergraduate Transfers		(Two years pre-professional work may be completed at other accredited institutions.)	Courses substantially the same as those in the Professional Course in Veterinary Medicine will not be considered as meeting any part of the minimum requirement of the pre-professional course of study.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Colorado School of Mines

Applicant Status	High School Requirements	College Requirements	Additional Remarks
Freshmen Directly from Colorado High Schools	Graduate of accredited high school or approved preparatory school; must have completed equivalent courses of at least 15 units, 10 of which are specified as follows: Essentials of Algebra 1 Advanced Algebra ½ Plane Geometry 1 Advanced Mathematics ½ (Solid geometry, trigonometry, or 11th-12th math subjects only) English 3 History, social studies 2 Science 2 (one must be either chemistry or physics; general science is not acceptable) Elective units acceptable for graduation from high school will meet requirements, but no more than the following units in: Mechanical drawing 2 History 1 English 1 Modern language 2 Latin 2 Commercial subjects 2 Shop Work 1		Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores of the College Entrance Examination Board are required. These scores together with high school course pattern, high school grades, rank-in-class, mental ability and aptitude test scores, personality rating scores, etc., will determine eligibility for admission. Applicants from non-accredited high schools, or who hold equivalency certificates based on G.E.D. test scores may be accepted for admission after passing entrance examinations in one or more subjects in addition to receiving satisfactory scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Board examination. Applicants with strong high school records unable to meet the 15-unit requirement are encouraged to apply with the understanding that their applications will receive special consideration. USAFI or correspondence study from accredited colleges may be used to make up deficiencies by special permission.
Freshmen Directly from High Schools outside Colo.	Same as above.		Same as above.
Undergraduate transfers	Same as for entering freshmen, except no requirement of the SAT of the College Board examination.	Previous college course work, equivalent to course work at Mines, will be transferred for credit provided the grade is not lower than "C". Credit is granted only for those courses required for graduation from Mines. Colorado resident transfer students must present record of over-all grade average of "C" (2.00 grade points); out of state transfer students must present record of "C+" (2.50 grade points).	A transfer student from another college is not at liberty to disregard any part of his collegiate record. A student dismissed from another institution for poor scholarship or conduct will not be considered for admission to Mines prior to time of readmittance to the school of dismissal.
Advance Placement applicants from high school programs of college-level courses	Same as for all entering freshmen		Such credit will be acceptable as transfer credit provided the test grade (Adv. Placement Program Test directed by the College Entrance Examination Board) is "5" (highest honors) or "4" (honors). A grade of "3" (average) may be acceptable on evidence of scholastic ability from high school record and other test scores.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Colorado State Colleges

College: Applicant Status	High School Requirements	College Requirements	Additional Remarks
Adams State College			
All entering freshmen	High school graduate in the upper 3/4 of the class, with minimum of 15 units.		Graduates of accredited high schools are given unconditional entrance; graduates from unaccredited high schools are considered individually. Graduates in the lower fourth of the class may be admitted conditionally upon recommendation of high school principal. Mature students not graduates of high school may be admitted by examination or approval of Committee on Admissions
Undergraduate transfers		Acceptable academic record and good standing at the college from which transferring. Official transcrips of all work at other institutions.	
	* *		
Colorado State College			
All entering freshmen	High school graduation or high school equivalency certificate of the State Department of Education, and indication from accompanying high school transcript that applicant has academic ability to do college work successfully.		An applicant 20 years of age or over who is not a high school graduate may be admitted either to a teacher-education or liberal arts program provided entrance examination results show academic ability to do college work successfully.
Undergraduate transfers		Satisfactory academic record and in good standing at the college from which applicant is transferring.	
	* *		
Western State College			
All entering freshmen	High school graduates who have earned 15 units with three in English and two each in two other academic fields.		Graduates of accredited high schools admitted upon receipt of completed and signed application form from high school principal; those of unaccredited high schools admitted on probation. Applicants unable to furnish credentials may be admitted by college administered examination. Adult non-graduates, 20 years or older, who lack admission requirements are permitted to enroll in courses for which they have background and can pursue advantageously. Latter may earn certificates or degrees by removing entrance deficiencies before third year's work.
Undergraduate transfers		Receipt of transcripts from colleges accredited by the standard accrediting agencies. Student must be in good standing.	

The following information was submitted by officials of the public senior colleges and universities in response to inquiry about admission standards:

University of Colorado: Beginning with Fall of 1960, Colorado resident entering freshmen must also submit scores for Scholastic Aptitude Test of College Entrance Examination Board.

School of Law: "A substantial majority of our entering students possess a college degree. We shall probably continue to demand only three years as an absolute minimum for entrance but to recommend acquisition of a college degree in most cases. Qualitative requirement of 2.5 in undergraduate work is based upon a careful study of the high failure rate among students admitted with less than a 2.5 average. As a consequence of the fact that we have relatively high quantitative and qualitative admission requirements for the Law School at the present time, we do not anticipate any substantial change in admission standards over the next few years." (Since receipt of this correspondence the Board of Regents has approved requirement of a bachelor's degree for admission to the School of Law).

School of Medicine: "At the present time no specific changes in admission requirements are contemplated. However, our curriculum is being reviewed by a faculty committee and it is conceivable though unlikely, that the requirements for admission might be modified at some future date should there evolve any major changes in the medical school curriculum itself."

College of Pharmacy: "We have one one year's experience with these requirements and therefore do feel we are not in a position at this time to suggest any changes. We do, however, feel that changes will be in order and we certainly will make them as they arise. Our curriculum committee is constantly reviewing admissions requirements and curriculum modification, but at the moment no changes are contemplated."

Colorado State University: "Effective with admission for Fall of 1960, College Entrance Examination Board tests will be required of all students. These tests will constitute a part of admission credentials."

Colorado School of Mines: No changes in admission policy are contemplated in the immediate future.

Adams State College: "We are constantly reviewing procedures concerning admission to Adams State College, and may make changes in the future, although, at the present time we do not contemplate immediate changes."

Colorado State College: "To the best of my knowledge, Colorado State College plans no change it its admission policies."

Western State College: "As you undoubtedly know, there is considerable discussion within the State about use of standardized entrance examinations. We have discussed this matter may times, but as yet, have come to no definite conclusions. Undoubtedly at a future date we will use some form of standardized entrance examination. All students who apply for admission directly from high school must be recommended by their principal or guidance director, regardless of their rank in class."

PART II

CHAPTER V

SURVEY OF INSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONS

This report briefly summarizes some of the functions of institutions of higher learning as defined by the Constitution and Statutes, and as viewed by the president of each respective institution. The information was taken from questionnaires completed by the college presidents (or their designated representatives), official college bulletins, Colorado Revised Statutes 1953, as amended, and informal discussions with representatives of several institutions.

The 1957-58 directory of higher education lists twenty-one institutions of higher learning in Colorado. This report will include eighteen of these institutions, with three being excluded because of their unique nature or limited enrollment. Those excluded are the U. S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Conservative Theological Baptist Seminary in Denver, and Iliff School of Theology in Denver.

The eighteen institutions to be included in the full study appear on the map on the next page. They include six public senior colleges and universities, seven public junior colleges, four private senior colleges and universities and one private junior college.

Constitutional Provisions for Higher Education

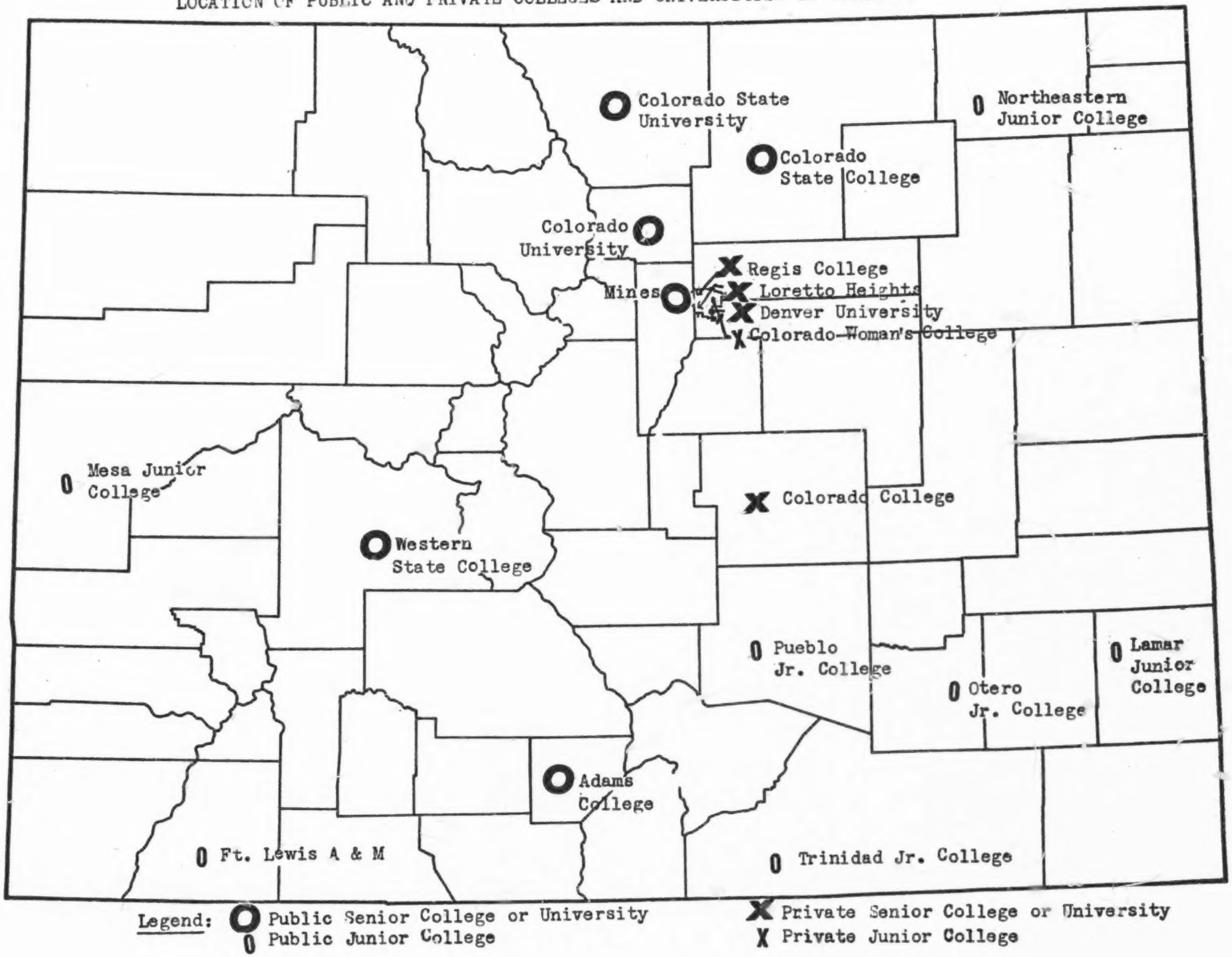
Public Institutions

Specific provision was made in the Colorado Constitution for the establishment of three public educational institutions - Colorado University, Colorado State University, and Colorado School of Mines (Article VIII, Section 5). All other public institutions of higher learning in Colorado have been established by the legislature under the authority given it in Article VIII, Section 1, of the Constitution which reads as follows:

> "Educational, reformatory and penal institutions, and those for the benefit of insane, blind, deaf and mute, and such other institutions as the public good may require, shall be established and supported by the State, in such manner as may be prescribed by law."

Article VIII, Section 5, which establishes University of Colorado, Colorado State University and the Colorado School of Mines also authorizes the board of regents of the University of Colorado to establish in Denver, whenever in its judgment needs demand it, departments of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy. This section also reserves to educational institutions

LOCATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN COLORADO


Colorado State University
Northeastern Junior College
Colorado State College
Colorado University
Regis College
Loretto Heights
Mines
Denver University
Colorado Woman's College
Mesa Junior College
Colorado College
Western State College
Pueblo Jr. College
Lamar Junior College
Otero Jr. College
Adams College
Ft. Lewis A & M
Trinidad Jr. College
Legend:
Public Senior College or University
Public Junior College
Private Senior College or University
Private Junior College

the right to give "temporary lecture courses commonly called University Extension Work" in any part of the state.

Private Institutions

The only reference to private colleges and universities in the Colorado Constitution is in Article IX, Section 7, which reads as follows:

> "Neither the general assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund or moneys whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian society, or for any sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university or other literary or scientific institution, controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatsoever; . . ."

Statutory Functions of Public Institutions

Public Senior Colleges

With the exception of the University of Colorado, the statutes are quite specific regarding the purposes of educational institutions. Although the names of the different colleges have been changed from time to time, statutory provisions with respect to their functions have, with one exception (Colorado School of Mines), remained unchanged. Following are presented brief histories of the senior colleges and extracts from the statutes which specify their purposes.

Adams State College: Adams State College was founded in 1921 by the Colorado General Assembly as the State Normal School at Alamosa. The first appropriation for a building was made in 1923 and the college was renamed the Adams State Normal School. The college opened in June, 1925, offering four years of college work leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree with a life certificate to teach in the public schools of Colorado. The institution was renamed the Adams State Teachers College of Southern Colorado in 1929, and in 1945 it was again changed to its present name, Adams State College of Colorado.

The statute defining this state institution's purposes reads in part as follows:

> "A state school is hereby established at Alamosa, in the county of Alamosa and state of Colorado, the purpose of which shall be instruction in the science and art of teaching, and in such branches of knowledge as shall qualify teachers for their profession; . . ." (124-8-1, C.R.S. 1953)

Colorado State College: The law creating a State Normal School at Greeley was enacted in 1889, and construction on the first building was begun the following spring. Classes were first held in 1890 with an enrollment of 96 pupils. In 1911, the name was changed by the legislature to Colorado State Teachers College and the educational program was expanded to four years. In 1935, the name was changed to the Colorado State College of Education at Greeley. The Colorado General Assembly again changed this institution's name in 1957, shortening it to Colorado State College.

The statute defining the purposes of this institution is identical to that of Adams State College except for a provision for a "practice department." It reads as follows:

> "A state school is hereby established at or near the city of Greeley, in the County of Weld and state of Colorado, the purpose of which shall be instruction in the science and art of teaching, with the aid of a suitable practice department, and in such branches of knowledge as shall qualify teachers for their profession; . . ." (124-6-1)

The 1957 statute changing the name of this institution to Colorado State College apparently did not intend to change the statutory functions of this institution, as the general assembly included the following statement in this Act.

> ". . . provided, that the legal effect of any statute heretofore designating such institution by any other name, or property rights heretofore acquired and obligations heretofore incurred under any other name, shall not be impaired hereby." (124-6-16, C.R.S. 1953, as amended)

Colorado State University: The history of Colorado State University dates from 1870, when the Council and House of Representatives of the Colorado Territory passed an act establishing "The Agricultural College of Colorado" at Fort Collins. With the adoption of the Constitution in 1876, the college became a state educational institution. In 1879, the legislature accepted the terms and grants of the Federal Morrill Act of 1862, and C.S.U. became one of the land-grant colleges with a portion of its financing provided by the federal government.

The law establishing this institution placed it under the control of the State Board of Agriculture and extended to it ". . . plenary power to adopt all such ordinances, bylaws and regulations, not in conflict with the law, as they may deem necessary to secure the successful operation of the college and promote the designed objects." (124-10-9)

The designed objects of this college were identified by the legislature as follows:

> ". . . The design of the institution is to afford

> thorough instruction in agriculture, and the natural sciences connected therewith. To effect that object most completely, the institution shall combine physical with intellectual education, and shall be a high seminary of learning, in which the graduates of the common school, of both sexes, can commence, pursue and finish a course of study, terminating in thorough theoretical and practical instruction in those sciences and arts which bear directly upon agriculture and kindred industrial pursuits." (124-10-1)

> "A full course of study in the institution shall embrace not less than four years. The state board of agriculture may institute winter courses of lectures for others than students of the institution, under necessary rules and regulations." (124-10-5)

> "Three hours of each day shall be devoted by each male student of the college to labor on the farm; and every female student shall devote three hours of each day to labor in such department of work, as may be assigned them by the board and faculty, and no one shall be exempt, except for physical disability . . ." (124-10-7)

In 1921, the Colorado statutes were amended to permit Colorado State University to establish departments of economics and sociology. This provision reads as follows:

> "The state board of agriculture is hereby directed to establish and maintain a department of economics and sociology at the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College for the purpose of giving instrution in the economics of agriculture and mechanic arts as represented in farm management, labor relations, credits and marketing of products and the accounting connected therewith, and in the human relations between rural and urban communities and the conditions influencing community betterment. Also for carrying on research and investigations in economics and sociology as related to agriculture and the industries, in publishing the results thereof, and for special short courses and for extension service." (124-10-4)

In accepting the provisions of the Federal Morrill Act, the legislature authorized the State Board of Agriculture to establish and maintain several experiment stations throughout the state for the purpose of agricultural research (124-13-1)to 36). In 1945, the Board was authorized to initiate and expand plant breeding programs for the purpose of protecting important crops of Colorado (124-11-10).

In 1956, the Colorado General Assembly approved the following statute which changed this institution's name.

> "The Agricultural College at Fort Collins, declared to be an institution of the state by section 5 of article VIII of the state constitution, and designated under the name and title of 'The Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College' by section 124-10-1, Colorado Revised Statutes 1953, shall hereafter be designated under the name and title of the 'Colorado State University'; provided, that the legal effect of any statute heretofore designating such institution by any other name, or property rights heretofore incurred under any other name, shall not be impaired hereby." (124-10-48, C.R.S. 1953, 1957 Cumulative Supplement)

Colorado School of Mines: The Colorado School of Mines was founded in 1869. Five years later, 1874, the Territorial Legislature approved an appropriation of $5,000 to finance the School of Mines and establish it as a state institution. Territorial legislation provided that this college should provide ". . . special instruction in chemistry, metallurgy, mineralogy, geology, mining, mining engineering, mathematics, mechanics and drawing." In 1881, the objectives of the school were reworded as follows and this statute has since remained unchanged.

> "The Colorado School of Mines shall have for its object to furnish such instruction as is provided for in like technical schools of a high grade, and by its board of trustees, may confer all degrees appropriate to the courses of study pursued." (124-9-5)

University of Colorado: At its first session in 1861, the Territorial Legislature of Colorado passed an act providing for a university at Boulder. In 1874, it approved an appropriation of $15,000 for the construction of a university, and the following year the first building was constructed. In 1876, when the Territory of Colorado became a state, the new constitution specifically established the University of Colorado under the direction of an elected Board of Regents. The doors were opened to forty-four students on September 5, 1877.

Statutory objectives of the University of Colorado read as follows:

> "The objects of the university of Colorado shall be to provide the best and most efficient means of imparting to young men and women, on equal terms, a liberal education and thorough knowledge of the different branches of literature, the arts and sciences, with their varied applications." (124-2-1)

> "The University shall include a classical, philosophical, normal, scientific, law, physical sciences, preparatory and such other departments, with such courses of instruction and elective studies as the board of regents may determine, and the board shall have authority to confer such degrees, and grant such diplomas and other marks of distinction, as are usually conferred and granted by other universities . . ." (124-2-12)
>
> Psychopathic Hospital - " . . . Said hospital shall also be utilized for such instruction, and for such scientific research as, in the opinion of the board of regents, will promote the welfare of the patients committed to its care, and assist in the application of science to the prevention and cure of mental diseases . . ." (124-3-6)
>
> Colorado General Hospital ; "The hospital shall be utilized for such instruction and for such scientific research as in the opinion of the board of regents will promote the welfare of the patients committed to its care, and assist in the application of science to the alleviation of human suffering." (124-4-4)

Western State College: Western State College was established by the Colorado General Assembly in 1901 as a two-year institution. In 1920, the Board of Trustees, governing board of the state teachers colleges, authorized an extension of the program to four years and the granting of a Bachelor of Arts degree. The program was again extended by the Board of Trustees in 1921, to five years and the awarding of the Master of Arts degree.

In 1923, the legislature changed the name of this institution to Western State College of Colorado. Statutory purposes of this college were identical to those of Adams State College, which read:

> " . . . the purposes of which shall be instruction in the science and art of teaching, and in such branches of knowledge as shall qualify teachers for their profession; . . ." (124-7-1)

Public Junior Colleges

The Junior College Act of 1937 permits the formation of a junior college district upon the petition of 500 electors and a favorable vote thereon of the qualified electors within the prescribed boundaries of the proposed district. The district must have a school population of 3,500 and an assessed valuation of at least $20 million. The Act provides for the local election of a five-man junior college committee in each junior college district and charges them with the responsibility for determining financial and educational policies, selecting administrative and teaching personnel, fixing tuition rates, and promoting the general welfare of the junior college district.

This Act defines a junior college to be ". . . an educational institution which shall provide not to exceed two years of training in the arts, sciences and humanities beyond the twelfth grade of the public high school curriculum or vocational education." (123-23-2) It declares that junior college districts are a part of the public school system and requires other state institutions of higher learning to accept credits in full.

The statutes thus indicate that the role of the public junior college is (1) general education of not more than two years, (2) preparation for advanced study, and (3) vocational education.

Following is a brief sketch of the organization and development of each public junior college in Colorado.

Lamar Junior College: Lamar Junior College was organized in 1937 as the Junior College of Southeastern Colorado, and for the first several years depended upon gifts, tuition, and fees for support. In May 1946, the taxpayers of Prowers and Baca counties voted to form a junior college district, the Baca-Prowers Junior College. In 1947, the voters of Baca County voted to withdraw from the district and the following year the institution's name was changed to the Lamar Junior College.

Mesa Junior College: The junior college at Grand Junction was established by state law in 1925 and an appropriation of $2,500 was approved for improving and beautifying the campus grounds. With the enactment of the Junior College law this institution came under the terms of the act and its name was changed to the Mesa Junior College.

Northeastern Junior College: In 1941, School District No. 12 in Logan County and the Logan County High School Committee organized the Junior College of Northeastern Colorado, and it opened the same year with an enrollment of sixty pupils. The citizens of Logan County voted to establish the junior college in accordance with the Junior College law in 1944, and the name was changed to the Sterling Junior College the next year. The name was again changed in 1950 to its present form, the Northeastern Junior College, to encourage people of this part of the state to use the opportunities offered by the college.

Otero Junior College: This college dates from 1941 when it was established as part of the La Junta School District. It operated as a continuation high school until 1948, when the voters of Otero County elected to establish a tax supported junior college under the 1937 junior college law. However, the junior college committee and the local district school board did not come to an agreement on tax levies until 1955, thus giving Otero Junior Colllege status under the state law as of January 1, 1956.

Pueblo Junior College: The college in Pueblo opened as a private institution, San Isabel College of Pueblo, in 1933. Four years later the people of Pueblo County organized the Pueblo County Junior College under the terms of the Junior College law and the name was changed to Pueblo Junior College.

Trinidad State Junior College: The junior college at Trinidad was established by state law in 1925, one of only two junior colleges created by the General Assembly. With the passage of the Junior College Act in 1937, this institution came under its terms.

Fort Lewis College: This is the only public education institution in Colorado providing the usual two-year junior college program which is not presently organized under the terms of the Junior College Act.

This college was originally established as an Indian school on the site of a U.S. Army Fort near Durango, Colorado. In 1911, the land was transferred from federal to state ownership and the legislature established a "school of agriculture, mechanic arts and household arts" on the grounds. The Indian school was terminated and the act creating the new school provided that Indian pupils must at all times be admitted free of charge. The institution operated as an agricultural and vocational high school until 1933, although some college courses were added in 1927.

In 1933, the State Board of Agriculture, legislatively designated as the policy formulating board of this institution, established an exclusively college-level institution. Fort Lewis College is, by statute, a part of the agricultural college system of the state and until 1948, it operated as a branch of the Colorado State University. That year, the Fort Lewis College was made an independent institution, administered by the State Board of Agriculture.

In 1956, the college was moved to its present site in Durango. Although this institution still provides only lower division college work, it is planning to expand its program to offer a Baccalaureate degree in the near future.

Legal Powers of Boards of Control

The Colorado Constitution and statutes provide for a board of control for each state educational institution (see chart, next page) and grants to these boards rather broad powers to establish bylaws and regulations for their management and operation.

The Board of Regents of the University of Colorado is a constitutionally created board and it is given the exclusive control of all funds of, and appropriations to, that institution.

The Board of Trustees for state colleges (Adams, Western and Colorado State Colleges) is given statutory power to make bylaws and regulations for the government of these schools which are not "repugnant" to state laws. The five-member Board of Trustees responsible for the government of the Colorado School of Mines is charged with the responsibility to ". . . perform such duties as specified in the laws creating the institution."

CHART NO. XII

Governing Boards of Colorado's Institutions of Higher Education

Title of Board	Institutions Supervised by Board	No. Bd. Members	Length of Term, Years	Method of Selection	Legal Basis for Board
Board of Trustees, Colorado School of Mines	School of Mines	5	6	Appt. by Gov. with consent of Senate	Statute 124-9-1 CRS 1953
Board of Regents University of Colorado	University of Colorado	6	6	Elected by popular vote	Constitution Article IX, Section 12
Board of Trustees State Colleges	1. Colorado State College of Education at Greeley 2. Adams State College 3. Western State College	7	6	Appt. by Gov. with consent of Senate	Statute 124-5-1 CRS 1953
State Board of Agriculture	1. Colorado A & M College 2. Fort Lewis A & M College	8*	8	Appt. by Gov. with consent of Senate	Statute 124-10-9 CRS 1953
"____" Junior College Committee	Local junior college district	5	6	Elected by popular vote	Statute 123-23-10 CRS 1953

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* Governor, and President of Colorado A & M College are ex officio members.

The State Board of Agriculture, governing board of Colorado State University and Fort Lewis College, is given statutory powers to adopt regulations not in conflict with the law, which are necessary for their successful operation, and which will "promote the designed objects."

Role of Private Educational Institutions

There are no statutes which prescribe or in any manner suggest what the functions and objectives of private educational institutions should be. Following are brief historical sketches of the private institutions of higher learning included in this report.

Colorado College: Colorado College was founded in 1874, thirteen years after the Colorado Territory was organized and two years before it became a state. The college, located in Colorado Springs, is privately endowed and nonsectarian. It is a co-educational, four-year liberal arts college and awards the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Master of Arts. In addition, the college offers pre-professional programs in several fields such as dentistry, medicine, forestry, engineering, law, theology, but it does not grant an Associate degree.

Loretto Heights College: Loretto Heights College, located in Denver, is a Catholic Liberal Arts College for women. The college was founded by the Sisters of Loretto, in 1864. The present administration and main college building on South Federal Boulevard was built in 1891. Loretto Heights College awards the Associate of Arts degree, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Music Education degrees.

Colorado Woman's College: Colorado Woman's College was founded in 1893, but was not opened to students until 1909. This is the only private junior college for women in a fifteen-state area. Its academic program is planned to meet the needs of those who (1) plan to transfer to a senior college, (2) desire a terminal course intended for vocational preparation, and (3) wish a two-year liberal arts education. Colorado Woman's College confers the Associate in Arts degree upon its graduates.

Regis College: Regis College, located in Denver, is a private institution conducted under the auspices of the members of the Jesuit Order. The college was authorized to confer degrees by the Colorado General Assembly in 1889 under the name of "College of the Sacred Heart." This institution's Articles of Incorporation were amended in 1921 to change the name to Regis College. It confers the Associate in Arts, Associate in Science, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees.

University of Denver: The University of Denver was originally incorporated as Colorado Seminary on March 5, 1864. Its degree-granting corporation is "The University of Denver," the Colorado Seminary continuing to be the managing and property holding corporation. The University is a private, co-educational institution, and degrees conferred include the Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Fine Arts, Bachelor of Music, Bachelor of Music Education, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, Master of Business Administration, Master of Science, Master of Social Work, Master of Education, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Education.

Differentiation of Functions Among Institutions

Findings of other state and regional studies suggest that no one institution of higher learning can possibly attempt to offer the entire program of higher education. Several studies conclude that there should be a sharper delineation of function among the types of educational institutions in a given state; that each institution should limit and clarify its own role in the total enterprise and admit students in terms of that role.

For example, the "California Restudy of Higher Education" recommends that the state university should provide education of a research and professional nature, the junior colleges should supply two-year technical, general and transfer curricula, and the state colleges should offer training for teaching and the occupational fields which lie between the technical curricula and the research and professional programs of the university.

In order to obtain the opinion of the administrators of each Colorado institution of higher learning regarding the functions of his institution, the committee staff prepared and submitted to the college presidents a questionnaire seeking this information. Chart XIII, opposite summarizes their responses to the eighteen basic differentiating functions included in the questionnaire. It should be pointed out that the list of functions is by no means exhaustive, and that each institution performs many additional functions. However, higher education literature indicates that the eighteen major functions listed are those which are generally associated with differentiation between the roles performed by types of institutions.

It is noted that considerable differentiation of function exists between the junior and senior colleges. There are only several functions being performed by the junior colleges which may more properly belong to a senior college or university. Lamar Junior College indicated that it should be and is attempting to provide statewide adult education. Northeastern Junior College checked state adult education service as a function which it should perform. Northeastern, Otero and Pueblo Junior Colleges indicated that they are offering degree credit extension programs outside the community in which the college is located. Three junior colleges indicated that they are carrying on limited "scientific research" programs, and a fourth said it felt it should perform this function.

Every public and private four-year institution indicated that it is performing the "transfer," or professional preparation function. Major justifications for providing this function are (1) there are no junior colleges serving the attendance area, and (2) such programs can be provided by the senior colleges without increasing per-pupil costs. Three senior institutions indicated they should be and are providing technical and vocational programs of less than four years, these programs being limited usually to secretarial and general business courses.

CHART NO. XIII

Summary of Institutional Functions as Viewed by College Presidents for their Respective Institutions

Major Institutional Functions	Junior Colleges								Senior Colleges Public						Senior Colleges Private			
	C.W.C.*	Ft. Lewis	Lamar	Mesa	N.E.	Otero	Pueblo	Trinidad	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
Lower-division-preprofessional preparation.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Terminal-technical and vocational preparation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						■	
General education-2-year liberal arts education.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■									■	
Liberal arts education-bachelor's degree program in "arts and sciences.".									■	▧	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
Teacher education-bachelor's degree program									■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
Occupational preparation-4-year program in business, industry, etc.									■		■	■		■	■	■		■
Technical preparation-4-year program in mechanical arts, physical sciences, etc.									■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Upper division preprofessional work-preparatory to graduate study.										■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Graduate program in teacher education									■	■	■	■		■	■	■		⁙
Graduate education-professional, occupational, and technical fields (other than teaching)									⁙		■	■	■	⁙	■	■		
Scientific Research-other than that done for meeting graduate degree requirements		■				⁙	■	■	⁙	⁙	■	■	■	■	■	■		▧
Extension programs for college credit-(outside the local community).		⁙			■	■	■	⁙	■	■	■	■		■		■		▧
Guidance-discovering student aptitudes, occupational placement, etc.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Adult education-(local community only).		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
Adult education-(state-wide).					■					⁙	■	■		■				⁙
Specialized consultative services-(local community)	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	⁙	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	⁙	■
Specialized consultative services-(state-wide).	■		■						⁙	■	■	■	■	■		■		⁙
Public Service Programs-public lecture and concert series, etc.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

*Private Junior College

Key

■. . . Should be and is a function.

⁙. . . Should be but is not a function.

▧. . . Should not be but is a function.

☐. . . Should not be and is not a function.

Differentiation between the functions of senior colleges and universities is less clearly defined. Excluding the Colorado School of Mines, all of the public institutions indicated that they are or should be performing nearly all of the functions listed. Two institutions, Colorado State College and Regis College, indicated that they are performing functions which they felt should not be performed by them. Colorado State College pointed out that it is, but probably should not be, providing a four-year liberal arts curriculum. It is interesting to note that both Adams and Western State Colleges indicated this should be and is a proper function for them.

All six public four-year institutions are providing graduate education; with the exception of the School of Mines all offer graduate programs in teacher education. Two state colleges, Adams and Western, indicated that their functions should be expanded to include graduate programs in other than teacher education.

Summary

The Colorado Constitution provides specifically for the establishment of the University of Colorado, Colorado State University and the Colorado School of Mines. The other public institutions of higher learning have been established under Colorado statutory law.

Management of all public educational institutions is, by Constitution, subject to state control under such laws as the General Assembly may provide. However, the constitutionally established Board of Regents of the University of Colorado has been given exclusive control and direction of all funds of, and appropriations to, the University. As long as this constitutional provision remains unchanged, the Board of Regents will, in large measure, determine the future role of the University. Governing boards of the other public four-year, higher education institutions have been created by the General Assembly and are consequently more directly accountable to the legislature.

Statutes which set forth the purposes of the public senior colleges and Colorado State University are quite specific. The three state colleges are directed to provide instruction in the "science and art of teaching." Colorado State University is charged with the responsibility of research and instruction in agriculture and related natural sciences. The governing board of the Colorado School of Mines is obligated by statute to "furnish such instruction as is provided in like technical schools of high grade."

Although the statutes pertaining to institutions of higher education are rather specific, legal powers of their governing boards allow broad interpretation. Apparently these boards have not felt restricted to statutorily prescribed functions.

The relatively recent nationwide trend toward differentiation of function between types of higher education institutions is not evident in Colorado. On the contrary, it appears that there has been a tendency toward broadening of functions beyond those prescribed by law. An exception is the Colorado School of Mines which continues to limit its functions to research and instruction in mining engineering and closely allied fields.

PART II
CHAPTER VI

SCOPE OF EDUCATIONAL OFFERING

in

Junior and Senior Colleges in Colorado

(1957-58)

This chapter is concerned with the broad instructional programs offered in Colorado institutions of higher learning. Its purposes are (1) to describe the different types of post high school instructional programs now available in Colorado and (2) to identify the extent to which these programs are available in the various institutions.

There are at least three reasons for legislative concern about the scope of instructional offerings in institutions of higher learning. In the first place, the Colorado Constitution directs the legislature to establish and support such educational institutions as the public good requires. An analysis of current instructional programs should throw significant light on any program needs that may exist. Where such gaps are evident, the legislature should determine if the needs can be met within the existing institutional framework or whether alternatives should be provided.

In the second place, the study may point to unnecessary duplication of instructional effort. Unnecessary overlapping of instructional programs among the colleges and universities and too wide a scope of offerings within an institution can result in an uneconomical system of higher education. Legislative responsibility to support higher education carries with it a parallel responsibility to see that the best possible use is made of tax dollars.

In the third place, such studies should stimulate colleges and universities to continue to make analyses of their own programs as a routine feature of good institutional management. This may be particularly important in Colorado where there is no single agency responsible for the coordination of institutional effort.

Source of Data

The information included herein was obtained from official college bulletins and from institutional studies completed by Dr. James I. Doi, Director of Institutional Studies, University of Colorado. Data which was taken from college bulletins was placed on questionnaires and returned to the different institutions for verification and correction. Comparisons of the scope of institutional offerings were made with U.S. Office of Education documents. Additional verifications were made of certain data by the staff at the time information was being obtained from the junior colleges for the credit hour studies.

In view of the multitude of educational activities carried on today by institutions of higher education, the program committee decided to limit this first study to the instructional program. If time permits, studies will be made later of the research and service programs of the junior and senior colleges.

Level of Degrees Conferred

Table 72 on page 131 shows the different levels of degrees conferred in the eighteen public and private educational institutions included in this study. Nine, including seven junior colleges and two senior colleges, confer a two-year associate degree. The junior colleges also offer terminal programs some of which extend beyond two years. Students completing these terminal courses are usually given a special certificate by the junior college.

Ten institutions confer the bachelor's or first professional degree*, eight grant the master's or second professional degree, and five offer the doctoral program. Coloradc State College also offers an advanced diploma of specialization in education which is based on one year of study beyond the master's degree, and the University of Colorado confers post-doctoral degrees in the field of medicine.

Spread of Programs - Bachelor's Degree Level and Above

One indication of the spread of programs offered is the number of subject field majors in which degrees are conferred by each institution. A major is commonly defined as a field of specialization based on four or more years of college-grade work in which a degree may be obtained.

Table 73 on page 132 indicates for each senior college and university the number of subject fields in which majors are offered, by level of degree. The University of Denver lists the greatest number of different first-level majors, ninety-five. Of the public institutions, Colorado State University offers the largest number of different first-level majors with a total of eighty-one.** The least number offered by an institution is six at the Colorado School of Mines.

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* The first degree granted upon completion of a four year course of study in a given field is ordinarily a "bachelor's" degree. However, important exceptions occur in certain of the professional fields such as engineering where a "professional" degree is granted. This study follows the pattern established by the U.S. Office of Education in combining all first-level degrees and combining all second-level degrees rather than reporting them separately.

** Curriculum changes made during the past year have increased the number of different first level degrees offered at Colorado State University to ninety-two.

TABLE NO. 72
LEVEL OF DEGREES CONFERRED BY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN COLORADO
(1957-58 School Year)

	Associate (2 years)	Bachelor's 1st Prof.	Master's 2nd Prof.	Doctorate	Post-Doctorate
Junior Colleges:					
Private					
Colorado Woman's College.	X				
Public					
Ft. Lewis	X				
Lamar	X				
Mesa.	X				
Northeastern.	X				
Otero	X				
Pueblo.	X				
Trinidad.	X				
Senior Colleges & Universities:					
Private					
Colorado College.		X	X		
Loretto Heights College	X	X			
Regis College	X	X			
University of Denver.		X	X	X	
Public					
Adams State College		X	X		
Colorado State College.		X	X	X	
Colorado State University		X	X	X	
Colorado School of Mines.		X	X	X	
University of Colorado.		X	X	X	X
Western State College		X	X		

Source: Form 1, Programs Questionnaire, Committee on Education Beyond High School.

TABLE NO. 73

NUMBER OF SUBJECT FIELDS IN WHICH MAJORS ARE OFFERED, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND BY INSTITUTION, 1957-58 YEAR

	Bachelor-1st Prof.	Master's-2nd Prof.	Doctorate	Post Doctorate
Public:				
Adams State College	26	5	-	-
Colorado State College. . . .	19	24	10	-
Colorado State University . .	81	47	12	-
Colorado School of Mines. . .	6	6	6	-
University of Colorado. . . .	77	64	49	20
Western State College	25	7	-	-
Private:				
Colorado College.	40	33	-	-
Loretto Heights College . . .	21	-	-	-
Regis College	13	-	-	-
University of Denver.	95	52	11	-

Source: Form 1, Programs Questionnaire, Committee on Education Beyond High School.

The University of Colorado presently has the most extensive graduate program as measured by number of degrees granted. It offers a total of 64 different second-level majors, 49 doctoral programs, and 20 post-doctoral majors in the field of medicine.

Every public senior college and university offers the master's degree in five or more subject fields and all but two confer doctorates. It is interesting to note that of the three state colleges (Adams, Western and Colorado State), the number of different subject field majors offered at the undergraduate level varies in inverse relation to the size of enrollment.

Table 74 on pages 133 - 143 provides a complete listing of all subject fields in which degrees were offered (1957-58) by the ten public and private institutions of higher learning in Colorado.

This table reveals an amazing variety of educational opportunities in programs above the bachelor's degree level. The ten senior institutions list a total of 228 different subject field majors leading to the bachelor's degree.* In addition, there are 155 different majors in which the master's or second professional degree are offered, 79 doctoral programs and 20 post-doctoral fields of specialization. (See Table 75 for post-doctoral degrees)

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* There are several majors listed separately which are quite similar, and may be identical, to those listed in another institution. However, the time and cost involved in accurately comibining these fields would not be justified in terms of the use to be made of the data. Instead, every effort was made to accurately report each institution's scope of offerings.

SUBJECT FIELDS AND LEVELS OF DEGREES CONFERRED AT ALL COLORADO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS
1957-58 Academic Year

	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public						Private				Public						Private				Public						Private			
Subject Field	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
AGRICULTURE:																														
Agricultural Business			X																											
Animal Breeding													X																	
Animal Nutrition			X										X																	
Animal Production			X																											
Dairy Manufacturing			X																											
Dairy Production			X																											
Dairy Science			X										X																	
Entomology			X										X																	
Farm & Ranch Management			X																											
Field Crops			X										X																	
Floriculture			X																											
Fruit & Vegetable Production			X																											
General Agriculture			X																											
General Agronomy			X																											
General Horticulture			X										X																	
General Poultry Production			X																											
Poultry Breeding													X																	
Poultry Nutrition			X										X																	
Soil Conservation			X																											
Soils Science			X										X										X							
Vocational Agriculture			X																											
Wool Technology													X																	

Subject Field	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public						Private				Public						Private				Public						Private			
	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES:																														
Bacteriology													X										X							
Biochemistry														X									X	X						
Biological Science		X										X																		
Biology.	X		X			X	X	X	X	X				X			X							X						
Biophysics														X										X						
Botany							X	X						X			X	X												
Botany and Plant Pathology			X										X																	
Plant Genetics																							X							
Zoology.			X	X			X						X	X			X						X	X						
Zoology and Bacteriology								X										X												
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE:																														
Accounting	X		X	X		X		X		X				X				X												
Airline & Airport Management								X																						
Building Industry & Real Estate. . .								X										X												
Business Administration.	X		X			X				X				X										X						
Business Admin. & Banking.							X																							
Business & Engineering				X																										
Business & Law				X																										
Business Education	X	X		X				X				X		X				X				X								
Commercial Science								X																						
Finance.			X					X										X												
Finance & Insurance.				X										X																
Government Management - Pub. Admin...								X						X				X												
Hotel & Restaurant Management. . . .								X																						
Insurance.								X																						
Labor Relations.														X										X						

Subject Field	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public						Private				Public						Private				Public						Private			
	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.*	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.*	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.*	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE (con't.):																														
Management			X	X										X																
Management & General Business								X										X												
Marketing				X				X						X				X												
Office Administration				X				X																						
Personnel Service								X																						
Public Administration	(See Government Management - Pub. Admin.)																													
Real Estate				X				X																						
Retailing			X					X																						
Secretarial Administration			X																											
Secretarial Science	X					X		X																						
Statistics								X										X												
Transportation								X										X												
EDUCATION:																														
Art Education							X	X									X	X												
Audio-Visual																		X												
College & University (Higher Ed.)																		X										X		
Curriculum							X										X	X										X		
Distributive			X										X																	
Distributive Studies Program				X																										
Educational Administration							X					X	X				X					X								
Educational Admin. Superintendent											X																			
Educational Psychology							X										X					X						X		
Educational Psy. & Guidance												X																		
Elementary Teaching	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X				X								
Elementary School Principal											X																			
Extension Education													X																	
General Education				X		X	X							X		X								X						
Guidance & Counseling							X						X				X	X										X		

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* Excludes seven majors in "education" offered in summer school only.

Subject Field	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public						Private				Public						Private				Public						Private			
	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C. *	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C. *	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C. *	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
EDUCATION (con't.):																														
Health Education							X					X					X													
Health & Physical Education																						X								
Home Economics			X										X																	
Industrial Arts		X	X			X						X	X									X								
Industrial & Mechanical Arts	X																													
Music Education	X	X	X	X			X	X				X		X		X	X	X				X		X						
Physical Education	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X			X													
Physical Ed., Supervision of							X					X					X													
Recreation						X																								
School Admin. & Supervision																		X										X		
School & Teacher Librarian								X										X												
Science Education												X										X								
Secondary Teaching	X	X				X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	X				X								
Secondary School Principal											X																			
Special Education												X										X								
Spec. Education (Except. Children)								X										X										X		
Speech & Hearing Correction								X																						
Speech Therapy			X																											
Sup'v. Elementary School Admin.												X																		
Trade & Industrial			X										X																	
Vocational													X																	

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* Excludes seven majors in "education" offered in summer school only.

Subject Field	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public						Private				Public						Private				Public						Private			
	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
ENGINEERING:																														
Aeronautical				X										X										X						
Agriculture			X																											
Applied Mathematics				X				X						X										X						
Architecture				X																										
Architectural Engineering				X																										
Chemical				X				X						X				X						X						
Civil			X	X				X					X	X				X					X	X						
Electrical			X	X				X					X	X				X						X						
Engineering Physics				X																										
Geological					X										X										X					
Geophysical					X										X										X					
Indust. & Construction Mgt.			X																											
Irrigation													X										X							
Mechanical			X	X				X					X	X				X						X						
Metallurgical					X										X										X					
Metallurgy, Physical																		X												
Mining					X										X										X					
Petroleum					X										X										X					
Petroleum Refining					X										X										X					
Sanitary														X																
Vocational Engineering Education													X																	

Subject Field	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public						Private				Public						Private				Public						Private			
	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
FORESTRY & RANGE MANAGEMENT:																														
Fish Management			X										X										X							
Forest Management			X										X																	
Forest-Range Management			X																											
Forest Recreation			X										X																	
Forest Utilization			X																											
Game Management			X										X										X							
Range Conservation			X										X																	
Watershed Management													X										X							
HOME ECONOMICS:																														
Child Development			X																											
Dietetics		X							X																					
Foods & Nutrition			X										X																	
General Home Economics		X	X	X					X			X	X	X																
Home Ec. & Occupational Therapy			X																											
Home Management & Family		X	X																											
Interior Design								X																						
Related Arts			X																											
Textiles & Clothing			X										X																	
Vocational Home Economics									X																					
HUMANITIES & CREATIVE ARTS:																														
Advertising Design								X																						
Applied Music						X								X																
Art	X		X			X	X	X	X								X	X												
Art History								X										X												
Band & Orchestral Instruments								X																						
Ceramics								X										X												
Classics				X						X				X																
Creative Arts								X																						
Creative Writing								X																						
Drama				X					X																					
Dramatic Literature								X																						

Subject Field	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public						Private				Public						Private				Public						Private			
	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
HUMANITIES & CREATIVE ARTS (con't.):																														
English	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X						X				X		
English Language & Literature										X																				
Fine Arts		X		X				X				X		X																
French				X		X	X	X	X					X			X							X						
Foreign Languages	X	X					X										X													
German				X			X							X			X							X						
Greek				X																										
Humanities			X				X	X									X													
Language, Classical									X																					
Latin				X					X					X																
Literature							X	X									X													
Literature, English				X										X										X						
Literature & Classical Languages										X																				
Modern Languages	X		X				X	X									X	X												
Modern Langauges & Literature										X				X										X						
Music	X						X	X	X								X	X												
Music Art								X																						
Music Composition				X										X																
Music Education, Instrumental						X																								
Music Education, Vocal						X																								
Music, General Supervision of				X								X																		
Music, History & Literature of				X																										
Music, Instrumental Supervision				X																										
Musical Instruments:																														
Bassoon				X																										
Cello				X																										
Clarinet				X																										
Flute				X																										
French Horn				X																										

	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public						Private				Public						Private				Public						Private			
Subject Field	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
HUMANITIES & CREATIVE ARTS (con't.):																														
Musical Instruments (con't.):																														
Oboe				X																										
Organ			X	X				X																						
Piano			X	X																										
Piano Concert Accordian								X																						
String Bass				X																										
Trombone				X																										
Trumpet				X																										
Viola				X																										
Violin				X																										
Violoncello				X																										
Music - Radio								X																						
Music - Theater								X																						
Music - Theory				X				X																						
Painting								X										X												
Radio								X										X												
Radio - Journalism								X																						
Radio - Theater - Television								X																						
Spanish	X			X		X	X	X	X								X													
Speech	X			X				X										X										X		
Speech Arts			X																											
Speech & Drama		X				X			X			X																		
Speech & English				X										X		X								X						
Speech - Radio								X																						
Speech - Theater								X																						
Theater	X							X										X										X		
Voice			X	X				X																						
LAW				X				X																						

Subject Field	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public							Private			Public							Private			Public							Private		
	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
MEDICAL SCIENCES:																														
Anatomy														X										X						
Biochemistry																								X						
Biophysics																								X						
Clinical Psychology																												X		
Lab. Medicine & Clinical Path.																								X						
Medical Record Librarian				X																										
Medical Technology		X		X			X	X																						
Medical Tech. & Bacteriology			X																											
Medicine																								X						
Medicine, Doctor of																								X						
Microbiology														X										X						
Nursing								X																						
Nursing Administration														X																
Nursing, Basic				X					X																					
Nursing, Curriculum & Teaching														X																
Nursing, Education								X																						
Nursing, General				X																										
Nursing, Personnel Service														X																
Nursing, Teaching & Supervision														X																
Occupational Therapy			X																											
Pathology																								X						
Pharmacognosy														X										X						
Pharmacology														X										X						
Pharmaceutical Chemistry														X										X						
Pharmacy				X										X										X						
Pharmacy Administration														X										X						
Physical Medicine & Rehab.														X																
Physical Therapy				X																										
Physiology			X										X	X										X						
Physiology, Clinical																		X												
Radiology																								X						
Sanitary Science								X																						
Study of Human Growth														X										X						
X-Ray Technology								X																						

Subject Field	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public						Private				Public						Private				Public						Private			
	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
PHYSICAL SCIENCES:																														
Astrogeophysics														X										X						
Basic Science														X										X						
Chemistry	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X					X	X						
Chemistry, Applied			X																											
General Physical Science		X	X			X						X																		
Geography				X				X						X				X												
Geology			X	X			X							X			X							X						
Mathematics	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X						X						
Math. & Natural Science								X																						
Mineralogy				X																										
Physics	X		X	X		X	X	X					X	X			X	X					X	X						
Science								X										X												
Science, General	X																													
RELIGION:																														
Church Music				X										X																
Religion							X	X																						
Religious Education								X																						
Sacred Music								X																						
Theological Librarianship								X																						
Theology - Pre-professional								X																						

Subject Field	Bachelor's-1st Prof.										Master's-2nd Prof.										Doctorate									
	Public						Private				Public						Private				Public						Private			
	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
SOCIAL SCIENCES:																														
Anthropology				X				X						X										X						
Economics			X	X			X	X		X			X	X				X						X						
Economics & Sociology						X																								
History	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X		X			X	X						X						
History & Political Science						X																								
International Relations								X										X												
Journalism				X				X																						
Journalism, Technical			X																											
Latin-American Area								X																						
Librarianship																		X												
Philosophy				X			X	X	X	X				X			X							X						
Philosophy - History							X																							
Philosophy - Political Science							X																							
Political Science			X	X			X	X						X			X	X						X						
Political Science & History	X																													
Psychology			X	X			X	X					X	X			X	X						X				X		
Social Science		X	X					X				X						X												
Social Studies	X					X										X														
Social Studies Education												X																		
Social Work								X										X												
Sociology			X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X						X						
Sociology - Anthropolcgy	X																													
VETERINARY MEDICINE:																														
Animal Anatomy													X																	
Animal Pathology													X																	
Veterinary Clinics & Surgery													X																	
Veterinary Medicine			X																											

TABLE NO. 75

SUBJECT FIELDS IN WHICH POST-DOCTORAL DEGREES ARE OFFERED

	Public						Private			
	Adams	C.S.C.	C.S.U.	C.U.	Mines	Western	C.C.	D.U.	Loretto	Regis
MEDICAL SCIENCES:										
Anesthesiology.				X						
Dermatology & Syphilology				X						
General Practice.				X						
Industrial Medicine				X						
Internal Medicine				X						
Lab. Medicine & Clinical Path.. .				X						
Medicine.				X						
Neurology				X						
Obstetrics & Gynecology				X						
Opthalmology.				X						
Orthopedic Surgery.				X						
Otolaryngology.				X						
Pathology				X						
Pediatrics.				X						
Physical Med. & Rehabilitation. .				X						
Preventative Med. & Pub. Health .				X						
Psychiatry.				X						
Radiology				X						
Surgery				X						
Urology				X						

Another interesting table is No. 76 on page146 which shows the present number of majors offered at all levels in those subject fields which are available at the six Colorado publicly supported four-year institutions, compared with the number offered in August, 1952. Colorado State University, with a total of 81, leads in the number of Bachelor's degree or first level majors, an increase of 35 over the 1952 figure. The University of Colorado follows closely with 77, a gain of 13 over 1952 offerings. Of the three state colleges, Adams State College with 26, offers the largest number of first-level majors; Western State College is next with 25, and Colorado State College lists 19.

The greatest number of doctoral offerings occur at the University of Colorado where 49 subject fields lead toward a doctorate. Since 1952, Colorado State University, with an increase of 11 doctoral fields, indicates the most marked expansion in this respect, while Colorado State College offers doctorates in seven additional subject fields.

Programs Not Offered

Bachelor's and first professional degree programs are offered in almost every recognized field of study by Colorado institutions of higher learning. The only subject fields recognized by the U.S. Office of Education in its 1956-57 study of earned degrees conferred that are not available at some level in public colleges and universities of Colorado are the following:*

Adult Education
Astronomy
Chinese
Chiropody
Dentistry-Dental Hygiene
Food Technology
Foreign Service
Genetics
Hospital Administration
Industrial Engineering
Italian
Japanese
Meteorology
Oceanography
Optometry
Osteopathy
Russian**

In at least three of these fields (chiropody, optometry, and osteopathy), a major share of the responsibility for such preparation is assumed by private technical schools. With the exception of dentistry, Italian, and Russian, no one of the above listed fields is available in more than a dozen of the more than 1,850 institutions of higher learning in the United States.

Of the 228 subject field majors offered in Colorado institutions at the Bachelor's or first professional degree level, all but 63 are available in public institutions of higher learning. Twenty-two of the 155 Master's and second professional degree majors and eight of the 79 doctoral programs are

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* U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions, 1955-56, U.S. Office of Education, Circular No. 499, Washington, D.C.

** Subsequent to completion of this study the University of Colorado added a major in the Russian language.

TABLE NO. 76

COMPARISON BETWEEN NUMBER OF SUBJECT FIELD MAJORS OFFERED
COLORADO PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS
August, 1952 - September, 1958

	Adams S.C.			C.S. Mines			Colo. S.C.			Colo. S.U.			U. of Colorado				West. S.C.		
	B.	M.	D.	B.	M.	D.	B.	M.	D.	B.	M.	D.	B.	M.	D.	P.D.	B.	M.	D.
Agriculture																			
1952										8	6								
1958										19*	10	1							
Biol. Sci.																			
1952	1						1	1		3	3		4	5	4		3		
1958	1						1	1		3	3	4	1	5	4		1		
Business																			
1952	2						1	1					7	7	1		3		
1958	4						1	1	1	6			9	8	2				
Education																			
1952	9						8	9	3	6	7		8	8	2		10	3	
1958	5	5					5	12	9	7	9		4	3	2		6	4	
Engineering																			
1952				6	6	5				5	2	1	8	8	4				
1958				6	6	6				5	5	2	9	7	6				
Forestry																			
1952										5	1								
1958										7*	6	3							
H. Economics																			
1952							1	1		8	3		3	3			2		
1958							3	1		7	3		1	1					
Humanities-Creative Arts																			
1952	3						7	4		3	1		14	9	5		3		
1958	8						4	4		10*	1		31	11	6		8	2	
Law																			
1952													1						
1958													1						
Medical Sci.																			
1952										1			5	5	7	19			
1958							1			3	1		6	14	16	20			
Physical Sci.																			
1952	3						2	2		3	2		6	7	7		3		
1958	4						2	2		6	3	2	6	7	6		4		
Religion																			
1952																			
1958													1	1					
Social Sci.																			
1952	3									3	2		8	7	6		5		
1958	4						2	3		7	3		8	7	7		3	1	
Vet. Medicine																			
1952										1	1								
1958										1	3								
TOTALS																			
1952	21	0		6	6	5	20	18	3	46	28	1	64	59	36	19	29	3	
1958	26	5		6	6	6	19	24	10	81	47	12	77	64	49	20	25	7	

Source: Data for 1952 were taken from the Bartram study of "Educational Offerings at State-supported Colleges and Universities in Colorado, August, 1952." Data for 1958 were taken from 1958 Catalogs and Bulletins published by the individual institutions.

* Includes options.

not available in public institutions. It should be noted, however, that closely related majors are offered by the public institutions in many of these areas. For example, only the University of Denver offers a composite major in "Zoology and Bacteriology", but several public institutions offer a major in bacteriology alone or zoology alone.

Majors offered only in the private institutions, fall chiefly in the areas of business and commerce, specialized majors in education, religion, and the social sciences.

Chart XIV on page 148 includes subject areas in which degrees are commonly conferred by educational institutions, and shows which of these are available in Colorado. This chart indicates that there is considerable overlapping in the subject fields commonly classified as "humanities," (i.e. art, English, music, etc.) The committee may wish to investigate further the relative cost of student credit hours produced, size of classes, etc., in these fields.

There appears to be relatively little overlapping of subject field majors in the more costly programs such as agriculture, engineering, medicine, etc. Chief exceptions to this are majors in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering which are offered in three four-year institutions.

Spread of Programs Below the Bachelor's Degree Level

Generally speaking, post-high school programs of less than four years length may be classified as (1) lower-division preprofessional, (2) vocational-technical, and (3) general education, and (4) adult education. Following is a brief summary of the scope of these programs in Colorado.

Lower-division College Programs

Junior Colleges: A major function of the junior college is to provide opportunities in college-level programs which are less than four years in length. These programs provide education, presumably of equal grade and quality to that done in the lower division of the senior institutions, at a minimum cost to the student. Students enrolling in such programs normally plan to transfer to a senior college and continue work toward a first-level degree. Most "preprofessional" programs in the junior colleges are oriented to bachelor's degree requirements in the senior colleges, and cover the two years of lower division work thus permitting the student to transfer with advanced standing and a minimum loss of credit.

Table 77 on page 149 summarizes the different preprofessional or "transfer" programs below the bachelor's degree level which are offered in the eight public and private junior colleges in Colorado. The table indicates a total of 52 different transfer programs, most of which are available in every junior college. The number of different programs ranges from a low of 16 at Lamar and Trinidad to a maximum of 36 at Colorado Woman's College.

Senior Colleges: All senior colleges offer lower-division preprofessional college work and all have indicated that they believe this to be a proper function of a senior college. In most instances, however, the senior colleges have not established prescribed curricula for any of these programs. Students

CHART NO. XIV

SUBJECT FIELD AREAS IN WHICH DEGREES ARE COMMONLY CONFERRED BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

1957-58 Academic Year

	Institution	Agriculture	Anthropology	Art	Biol. Botany, Zoology	Business	Chem. Bio-chem.	Dentistry	Economics	Education	Eng. - Aeronautical	Eng. - Agricultural	Eng. - Architectural	Eng. - Chemical	Eng. - Civil	Eng. - Electrical	Eng. - Geological	Eng. - Geophysical
Public	Adams State	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
	Colo. State Col.	□	□	□	■	■	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
	Colo. State U.	■	□	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	□	■	□	□	■	■	□	□
	Colo. University	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	□	□
	Mines	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■
	Western State	□	□	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
Private	Colo. College	□	□	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
	Loretto Heights	□	□	■	■	□	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
	Regis College	□	□	□	■	■	■	□	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
	Denver University	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	□	□	□	■	■	■	□	□

	Institution	Eng. - Physics	Eng. - Industrial	Eng. - Irrigation	Eng. - Mechanical	Eng. - Metallurgical	Eng. - Mining	Eng. - Petroleum	English	Forestry	Geography	Geology	Gov't Mgt.	History	Home Econ.	Industrial Arts	Journalism	Languages
Public	Adams State	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	□	■
	Colo. State Col.	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	□	■
	Colo. State U.	□	□	■	■	□	□	□	■	■	□	■	□	■	■	■	■	■
	Colo. University	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■
	Mines	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
	Western State	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	□	■
Private	Colo. College	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	■	□	■	□	□	□	■
	Loretto Heights	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	■	■	□	□	■
	Regis College	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	■
	Denver University	□	□	□	■	■	□	□	■	□	■	□	■	■	□	□	■	■

	Institution	Law	Mathematics	Medical Technology	Medicine	Meteorology	Music	Nursing	Personnel	Pharmacy	Philosophy	Physics	Physiology	Psychology	Religion	Sociology	Speech	Vet. Medicine
Public	Adams State	□	■	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	■	■	□
	Colo. State Col.	□	■	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	□
	Colo. State U.	□	■	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	□	■	■	■
	Colo. University	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	□
	Mines	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
	Western State	□	■	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	■	■	□
Private	Colo. College	□	■	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	■	■	■	□	□	■	□	□
	Loretto Heights	□	■	□	□	□	■	■	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	■	■	□
	Regis College	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	■	□	□
	Denver University	■	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	□	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	□

Key

■ ---Degree is offered

□ ---No degree is offered

TABLE NO. 77

Transfer* Programs Below the Bachelor's Degree Level Offered by Public and Private Junior Colleges in Colorado, 1957-58.

Type of Transfer Curricula	C.W.C.	Ft. Lewis	Lamar	Mesa	Northeast	Otero	Pueblo	Trinidad
Advertising	X							
Agriculture		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Agricultural Engineering		X						
Art	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Art, Creative	X							
Business Administration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Business Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chemistry		X						
Commerce			X					
Dance	X							
Dental Hygiene	X							
Dentistry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Dietetics	X				X		X	
Drafting				X	X	X		
Drama - Dramatic Arts	X			X		X	X	
Dress Design	X							
Education (Pre-graduate permit)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Engineering		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Fine Arts	X			X	X	X	X	
Forestry		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Geology		X			X			
Home Economics	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Industrial Arts		X				X	X	X
Interior Design	X			X				
Journalism	X			X	X	X	X	
Law	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Library Science	X			X				
Liberal Arts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Medical Records	X				X	X		
Medical Technology	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Medicine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Music	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Music, Applied						X		
Music Education	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Nursing	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Organ	X							
Optometry				X	X	X		
Percussion							X	
Pharmacy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Physical Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Physical Therapy	X			X			X	
Piano	X			X	X		X	
Public School Music	X							
Public Speaking	X			X	X	X	X	
Sanitary Science					X			X
Speech	X			X	X	X	X	
Surveying				X	X			
Veterinary Medicine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Violin	X							X
Voice	X							X
Wildlife Management			X	X	X	X	X	
Wind Instruments								X

* Transfer-preprofessional preparation for upper division work with advanced standing.

entering a senior college with the idea of transferring later are classified as freshmen or sophomores along with degree students. These students are counseled to take courses in line with the degree requirements of the institution to which they plan to transfer.

Most of the lower-division preprofessional courses listed in Table 77 on page 149 are offered in all public senior colleges except the Colorado School of Mines. The only lower-division work offered at this state institution is in conjuction with degree requirements in mining engineering.

Two private institutions - Colorado College and Regis College - have established three-year cooperative engineering programs, sometimes referred to as "3-2" programs. Under this plan, the student may attend the Colorado institution for three years and transfer to an approved engineering school for two years. Upon satisfactory completion of the two years in the engineering school the student receives a bachelor of arts degree from the Colorado college and a degree in engineering from the engineering school.

Vocational-Technical Programs

Junior Colleges: Table 78 on page 151 lists the different vocational-technical or "terminal" programs offered in the eight junior colleges. These programs are designed for students who do not intend to transfer to senior colleges, but rather who are motivated by an immediate vocational objective. Students normally seek employment upon completion of the terminal program.

These programs are oriented almost entirely to manpower needs and vocational opportunities in the immediate vicinity of the junior college. For this reason, terminal programs vary greatly among the eight junior colleges. For example, terminal programs at the Pueblo Junior College emphasize training in machine shop, welding, radio and TV repair, etc. Terminal programs in junior colleges serving predominately rural areas place emphasis upon agricultural work and secretarial training.

Pueblo has by far the most comprehensive terminal program with a total of 28 different programs listed. Fort Lewis has the fewest such programs, indicating only four. Pueblo is the only junior college which offers terminal programs that exceed two years in length. It offers three-year programs in Automobile Mechanics, Building Construction, Diesel Mechanics, Machine Shop, Refrigeration-Air Conditioning, and Woodworking.

Senior Colleges: Three senior institutions of higher learning - Adams State, Colorado State College and Colorado State University - indicated that they provide some terminal programs. Although Western State indicated that such programs are not a function of that institution, their 1957-59 Catalog lists as a major purpose, "to provide short term or terminal training for those students who are unable to complete the full degree program."

Students enrolled in terminal programs are handled in the same manner as are students enrolled in lower-division preprofessional work, that is, they are classified as freshmen or sophomores along with degree students. Terminal programs provided in the senior institutions are limited almost entirely to short term courses in secretarial training, accounting, business administration, and closely allied fields.

TABLE NO. 78

Terminal* Programs Below the Bachelor's Degree Level Offered in Public and Private Junior Colleges in Colorado, 1957-58.

Type of Terminal Curricula	C.W.C.	Ft. Lewis	Lamar	Mesa	Northeast	Otero	Pueblo	Trinidad
Accounting (Bookkeeping)				X	X	X		
Agriculture		X		X	X	X	X	
Air Conditioning							X	
Airline Stewardess Training	X							
Archaeology			X					
Art	X		X					
Automobile Mechanics							X	
Ballroom Dancing			X					
Building Construction - Building Trades							X	X
Business Administration			X		X			
Business Science								X
Carpenter Apprentice							X	X
Clothing Construction	X							
Clerical				X				X
Commerce			X					
Communications							X	
Dental Assistant						X		
Diesel Mechanics							X	
Doctor's Assistant - Medical Secretary	X				X	X		
Drafting					X			
Electrician Apprentice							X	
Electronics							X	X
Engineering Aide		X		X	X		X	
Farm Mechanics						X		
First Aid			X					
General Business	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
General Education	X			X	X	X	X	
Geology			X					
Gunsmithing								X
Handcrafts			X					X
Homemaking	X			X			X	X
Industrial Arts							X	
Ironworker							X	
Journalism	X				X	X		
Liberal Arts	X			X	X	X		
Lineman Apprentice							X	
Machine Shop							X	
Music	X							
Parent Education			X					
Plumber Apprentice							X	
Practical Nursing				X			X	X
Radio							X	
Refrigeration & Air Conditioning							X	
Retail Management (Merchandising)	X						X	
Salesmanship							X	
Secretarial Science	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Sewing			X					
Sheet Metal Apprentice							X	
Spanish			X					
Speech			X					
Stenography				X	X	X		X
Surveying					X			
Tailoring			X					
Television							X	
Trade & Industrial				X				
Welding				X	X		X	
Woodworking							X	

*Terminal - semiprofessional and technical education of one, two, or three years duration intended for vocational preparation but not for transfer.

General Education Programs

Junior Colleges: General education refers to those educational programs designed specifically to provide a broad, cultural background. The typical general education program in the junior college requires the student to select one or more introductory courses from each of several fields of knowledge. The general objective of these courses is to develop an understanding and appreciation of the major fields of learning. Most of the required work is in the fields of social sciences, natural sciences and the humanities.

Junior colleges offer both "terminal" and "preprofessional" general education programs. In general, these programs are not designed to teach the student a specific trade or skill but rather help him understand and more effectively participate in a democratic society.

Although there appears to be wide agreement that the general education function is an important function of the junior colleges, there is evidently little agreement between institutions as to how this function can best be achieved. Each junior college has developed its own specific requirements for this program and these vary from institution to institution.

Senior Colleges: General (or liberal) education is not an exclusive function of the junior college. Each senior institution has also developed a "core" of required courses designed to balance intellectual growth with vocational specialization. This work, however, is carefully integrated into the degree program. No public senior college in Colorado offers a "general education" program which is less than four years in length.

Adult Education Programs

Junior Colleges: Adult education programs are designed to provide educational opportunities for that segment of the population which has passed the normal age for high school attendance but wishes to continue to study and learn. Since adult learning programs are oriented to local needs and demands, there is a wide variety in the kinds of classes offered in junior colleges. This variation exists not only between institutions but also within an institution from one year to the next. For this reason a comprehensive listing of the different classes offered is of little value.

Public School Districts: Reports prepared by the Adult Education Division of the State Department of Education indicate that an increasing number of public school districts are devoting more time and increased funds to adult education. The programs vary greatly in length from short-term institutes of less than 10 hours to some which meet as long as 200 hours during the school year. State Department of Education reports also indicate a shifting of emphasis from hobby and activity types of adult education programs to such courses as international relations, governmental affairs and community problems.

Denver adults may further their education at the Emily Griffith Opportunity School in many different fields. The work offered at the Opportunity School is principally in the vocational and technical areas. Although the Opportunity School is primarily an adult school, persons of all ages enroll in the different programs. The Denver adult education program enrolled nearly three times as many adults as were enrolled in all other adult education programs throughout the state.

The University of Colorado Denver Center Program*

The Denver Extension Center is one of the operating units of the Bureau of Class Instruction of the Extension Division University of Colorado. The Center employs 23 salaried administrative personnel, a salaried faculty of 24 and a part-time "honorarium" faculty of 220, of whom 149 are from the Boulder campus faculty.

The scope of the Extension Center credit program by colleges and schools is limited to a considerable if indeterminate extent by the residence requirements of the undergraduate colleges and schools and, in some areas, by lack of demand, unavailability of faculty, and other factors. Thus there are no offerings in Law, Medicine, Nursing, or Pharmacy, and few offerings in Music. The sizeable programs are in Arts and Sciences, Business, and Engineering at both undergraduate and graduate levels. In Fall, 1958 Arts and Sciences courses totaled 58 percent of the total credit program, Engineering 33.2 percent, and Business 8.6 percent. By course level, 77.5 percent of credit hours are pre-college and lower division, 16.6 percent upper division, and 5.9 percent graduate. By day and evening offerings, 25.3 percent of credit hours are taken in courses beginning before 5:00 p.m. and 74.7 percent later in the day.

Summary

Level of Degrees Conferred

1. Eight of the 18 educational institutions included in the study confer the Associate of Arts degree, ten confer first-level degrees, eight confer second-level degrees and five confer doctorates.

2. All six public senior colleges and universities confer second-level degrees and four confer the doctorate.

3. The University of Colorado confers post-doctoral Master's degrees in the field of medicine.

Spread of Programs - First-Level and Above

4. There is an amazing variety of educational opportunities in programs leading to first-level degrees and above. The ten senior institutions list a total of 228 different first-level programs, 155 second-level programs, and 79 doctoral programs.

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* Source: Institutional Statistics, University of Colorado

5. Bachelor's degree programs are offered in almost every recognized field of study by Colorado institutions of higher learning.

6. There are only 17 subject field majors recognized by the U.S. Office of Education study of earned degrees granted which were not available at some level in public colleges and universities in Colorado, in 1957-58 (see page 145).

7. Overlapping of subject field majors in the different institutions occurs most frequently in the area commonly classified as "humanities and creative arts."

Spread of Programs - Below the B.A. Degree Level

8. Preprofessional programs of less than four years length are offered in all junior colleges and in nine of the ten senior institutions included in the study.

9. In general, junior colleges tend to emphasize the preprofessional, or transfer, function.

10. With the exception of Denver and Pueblo, opportunities for enrollment in technical and vocational programs are quite limited.

11. Enrollments in adult learning programs are more than double those in degree-oriented programs.

PART II

CHAPTER VII

EARNED DEGREES GRANTED, ALL COLORADO INSTITUTIONS
1953-54 through 1957-58

Throughout this report the term "degree" refers to degrees earned at the bachelor's level or above, based on four or more years of degree-credit work beyond the high school. Figures reported are degrees conferred, not the number of recipients. Thus, an individual who received a bachelor's degree at the end of the summer session and a master's degree the following June would be counted twice. Degrees conferred at the close of each summer term are included with those conferred during the following academic year.

Total Degrees: The total number of degrees conferred by the ten public and private senior colleges and universities in 1957-58 was 6,619, an increase of 1,116 over the number granted in 1953-54, or a 20 percent gain in the five-year period. Of the total number of degrees granted during this period, 21,969 or 75 percent were bachelor's or first-professional degrees; 6,543 or 22.4 percent were master's or second professional and 764 or 2.6 percent were doctorates. These data appear in Tables 79 and 80 on pages 156 and 157; Chart XV presents the data graphically.

The 1958 Statistical Abstract of the United States shows that Colorado had approximately one percent of the population of the United States in 1956. However, in this same year Colorado produced over 1½ percent of the total number of degrees granted by higher educational institutions. The relatively high proportion of degree production in Colorado is undoubtedly due to the high proportion of out-of-state students enrolled in the state's institutions of higher learning.

Public and Private: In 1957-58, publicly supported institutions in Colorado conferred almost seventy-three percent of all degrees granted. Nation-wide, public institutions conferred slightly more than one-half of the total degrees conferred. The following data, taken from Tables 79 and 80 show the five-year trend in number and proportion of degrees conferred by public and private institutions.

	Public		Private	
	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
1953-54.	3,718	67.6	1,785	32.4
1954-55.	3,815	69.3	1,691	30.7
1955-56.	3,942	70.9	1,625	29.1
1956-57.	4,288	70.6	1,793	29.4
1957-58.	4,822	72.8	1,797	27.2

TABLE 79
NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED EACH YEAR IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN COLORADO
1953-54 through 1957-58

Institution	Degree	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Total
Adams State College	Bachelor's	85	91	117	98	132	523
	Master's	1	2	13	14	18	48
	Doctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	86	93	130	112	150	571
Colorado State College	Bachelor's	463	530	592	653	769	3,007
	Master's*	465	401	384	381	473	2,104
	Doctorate	24	21	24	35	19	123
	TOTAL	952	952	1,000	1,069	1,261	5,234
* Includes Graduate Specialist Degree							
Colorado State University	Bachelor's	580	596	603	701	751	3,231
	Master's	103	116	110	87	88	504
	Doctorate	0	1	0	0	7	8
	TOTAL	683	713	713	788	846	3,743
University of Colorado	Bachelor's	1,337	1,370	1,385	1,538	1,728	7,358
	Master's	215	292	291	322	354	1,474
	Doctorate	82	72	76	68	70*	368
	TOTAL	1,634	1,734	1,752	1,928	2,152	9,200
* Includes Post-doctorate Master's degrees in Medicine.							
Colorado School of Mines	Bachelor's	173	122	146	159	177	777
	Master's	11	12	13	16	15	67
	Doctorate	8	2	4	1	4	19
	TOTAL	192	136	163	176	196	863
Western State College	Bachelor's	111	128	119	151	173	682
	Master's	60	59	65	64	44	292
	Doctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	171	187	184	215	217	974
TOTAL, all Public Institutions	Bachelor's	2,749	2,837	2,962	3,300	3,730	15,578
	Master's	855	882	876	884	992	4,489
	Doctorate	114	96	104	104	100	518
	TOTAL	3,718	3,815	3,942	4,288	4,822	20,585

TABLE 80

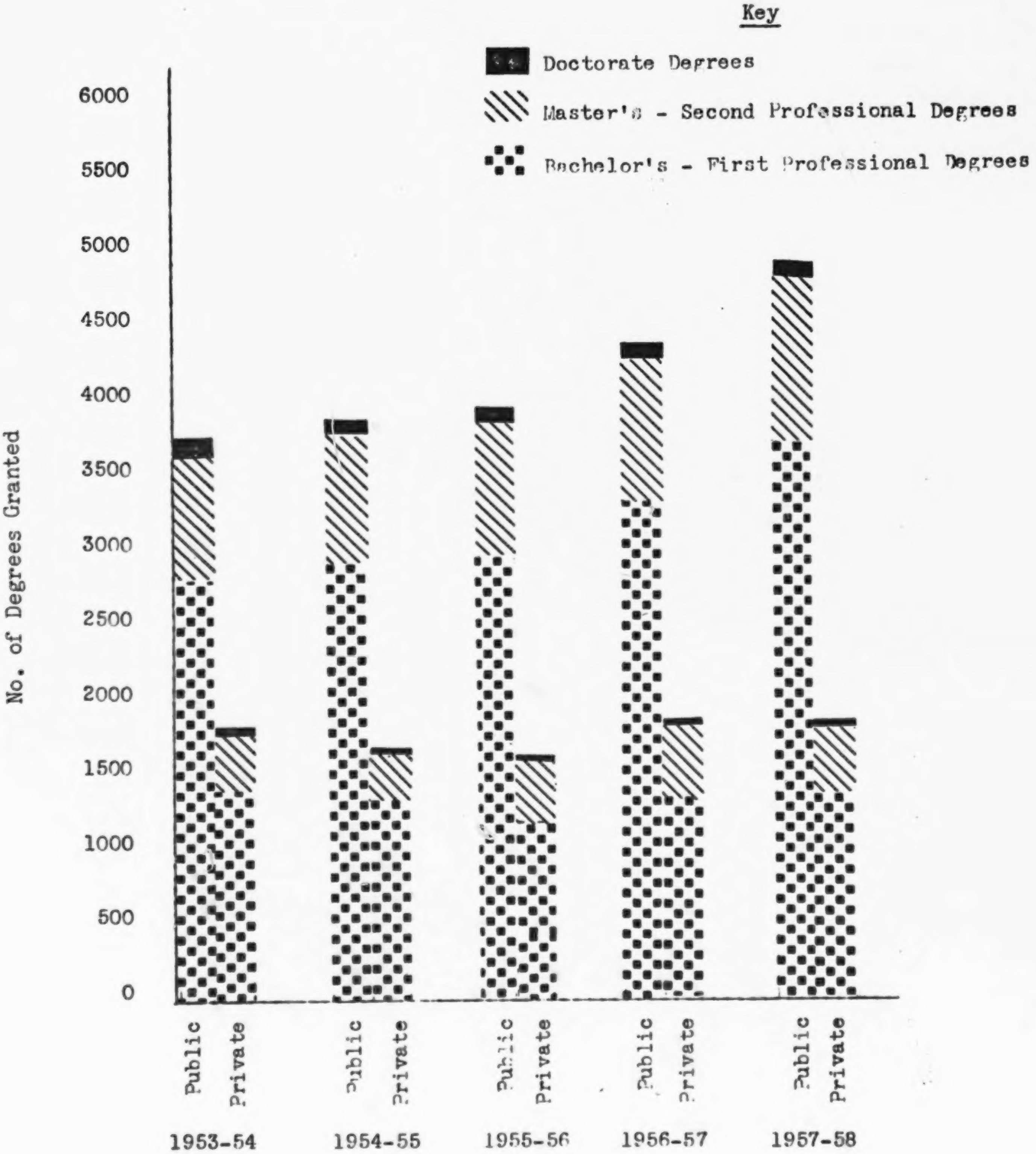
NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED EACH YEAR IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN COLORADO

1953-54 through 1957-58

Institution	Degree	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	Total
Colorado College	Bachelor's	135	143	182	187	181	828
	Master's	19	22	9	10	21	81
	Doctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	154	165	191	197	202	909
Denver University	Bachelor's	1,007	994	805	930	943	4,679
	Master's	409	335	406	429	394	1,973
	Doctorate	55	52	47	47	45	246
	TOTAL	1,471	1,381	1,258	1,406	1,382	6,898
Loretto Heights College	Bachelor's	84	72	91	74	84	405
	Master's	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Doctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	84	72	91	74	84	405
Regis College	Bachelor's	76	73	85	116	129	479
	Master's	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Doctorate	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	76	73	85	116	129	479
TOTAL, all Private Institutions	Bachelor's	1,302	1,282	1,163	1,307	1,337	6,391
	Master's	428	357	415	439	415	2,054
	Doctorate	55	52	47	47	45	246
	TOTAL	1,785	1,691	1,625	1,793	1,797	8,691
TOTAL, all Colorado Institutions	Bachelor's	4,051	4,119	4,125	4,607	5,067	21,969
	Master's	1,283	1,239	1,291	1,323	1,407	6,543
	Doctorate	169	148	151	151	145	764
	TOTAL	5,503	5,506	5,567	6,081	6,619	29,276

CHART NO. XV

NUMBER OF DEGREES GRANTED IN ALL COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING 1953-54 through 1957-58



Trend in Number of Degrees Conferred: Table 81 and Chart XVI on pages 160 and 161 indicate the trend in number of degrees granted in the major subject fields by all Colorado institutions of higher learning. The rapid increase in the number of bachelor's degrees granted in the field of education is probably a reflection of the nation-wide attention which has been directed during the past decade at the teacher shortage. The more recent upturn in the production of graduates in the fields of engineering and physical science probably can be attributed in part to recent concern for the manpower shortage in these areas.

The most rapid decline in number of bachelor's degrees granted during the five year period surveyed has been in the social science field. The production of bachelor's degrees has remained relatively constant in agriculture, home economics, law, and the humanities.

Subject Fields: Tables 82, 82 and 84 on pages 162-65, summarize the total number of degrees granted in the principal subject fields, by bachelor's, master's and doctoral levels respectively, along with the proportion represented by each subject field at each level. The five fields which have accounted for three-fourths of all degrees conferred in Colorado during the past five years are business, education, engineering, humanities and the social sciences.

Table 85, pages 165 to 173, summarizes for each public institution the total number of degrees which were conferred in each subject field major for the five-year period surveyed. According to the latter table, bachelor's degrees were granted by public institutions in 119 district subject fields; master's degrees in 106 majors; and doctorates in 48 majors.

Examination of Tables 82, 83 and 84 shows emphasis in Colorado, from standpoint of total degrees conferred, upon the field of Education. During the five-year period surveyed, 30 percent of the total 29,276 degrees conferred were in the field of Education. This proportion is somewhat above the national average of 23 percent. Table 82 shows that over one-fifth of bachelor's degrees were in education; table 83 indicates that almost three-fifths of the master's degrees were in education; and table 84 records two-fifths of the doctorates under education.

In some instances, notably in the graduate level, there was a low production of majors in several fields of specialization. A program of advanced specialization which serves only a small number of students is not only uneconomical from the point of view of expenditure of public funds, but it is questionable whether the students themselves get the best kind of education from such a program. In the interest of good instruction, an institution should not set up and continue to maintain a program leading to a degree in a given field merely to satisfy the demand of a very small and unstable supply of students. Rather, an institution should advise these students to enroll in or transfer to another institution which has a well-established department of instruction in that field.

TABLE 81
TOTAL BACHELOR'S DEGREES GRANTED ANNUALLY BY COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING BY SUBJECT-FIELD
1953-54 through 1957-58

Subject Field	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Agriculture.	138	135	136	165	175
Biological Sciences.	59	61	85	105	144
Business & Commerce.	577	606	683	826	847
Education.	698	812	928	1,062	1,202
Engineering.	502	456	513	567	645
Forestry & Range Management. . . .	47	52	39	60	80
Home Economics	73	90	59	53	62
Humanities & Creative Arts	365	351	336	295	382
Law.	136	143	121	135	129
Medical Sciences	362	364	293	340	347
Physical Sciences.	140	152	160	172	224
Social Sciences & Related Fields .	519	502	371	388	366
Veterinary Medicine.	56	55	62	61	60
Miscellaneous.	379	340	339	398	404
TOTALS	4,051	4,119	4,125	4,607	5,067

CHART XVI

TREND IN NUMBER OF BACHELOR'S DEGREES GRANTED IN SELECTED SUBJECT FIELDS BY ALL COLORADO INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING 1953-54 through 1957-58

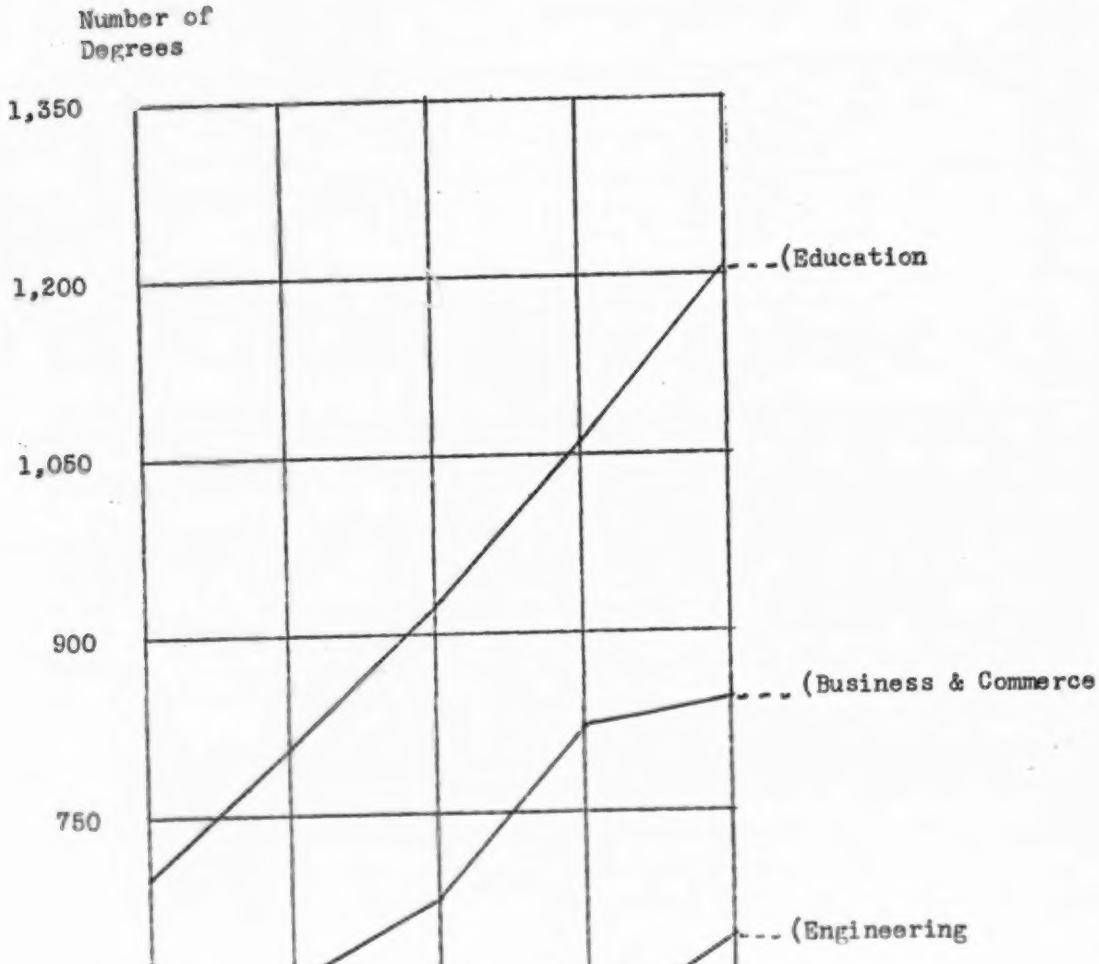


TABLE NO. 82

TOTAL BACHELOR'S AND FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES GRANTED BY COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING BY SUBJECT-FIELD
1953-54 through 1957-58

Subject Field	Private Institutions				State-Supported Institutions						Total For Each Subject Field	Percent of Total
	Univ. of Denver	Colo. Coll.	Loretto Heights College	Regis Coll.	Adams State Coll.	Colo. State Coll.	Colo. State Univ.	Univ. of Colo.	Colo. Sc. of Mines	West. State Coll.		
Agriculture.	0	0	0	0	0	0	749	0	0	0	749	3.4
Biological Sciences.	57	51	10	14	24	58	145	72	0	23	454	2.0
Business and Commerce.	1,731	146	0	157	39	0	70	1,279	0	117	3,539	16.1
Education.	540	84	108	0	304	2,240	295	804	0	327	4,702	21.4
Engineering.	225	20	0	0	0	0	312	1,349	777	0	2,683	12.2
Forestry & Range Management. . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	278	0	0	0	278	1.2
Home Economics	15	0	27	0	0	0	274	98	0	0	414	2.0
Humanities and Creative Arts . . .	431	130	85	55	62	263	95	512	0	96	1,729	8.0
Law.	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	0	0	644	3.0
Medical Sciences	199	4	112	0	0	0	63	1,251	0	0	1,629	7.4
Physical Sciences.	254	164	11	59	36	159	124	409	0	41	1,257	5.7
Religion	26	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	36	.1
Social Sciences & Related Fields .	718	227	52	194	58	287	532	908	0	78	3,054	14.0
Veterinary Medicine.	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0	0	294	1.3
Miscellaneous.	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	0	0	507	2.2
TOTALS	4,679	828	405	479	523	3,007	3,231	7,358	777	682	21,969	100.0

TABLE 83
TOTAL MASTER'S AND SECOND PROFESSIONAL DEGREES GRANTED BY COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING, BY SUBJECT-FIELD
1953-54 through 1957-58

Subject Field	Private		Public						Total For Each Subject Field	Percent of Total
	Univ. of Denver	Colo. Coll.	Adams State Coll.	Colo. State Coll.	Colo. State Univ.	Univ. of Colo.	Colo. Sc. of Mines	West. State Coll.		
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	49	.7
Biological Sciences	12	0	0	32	26	33	0	0	103	1.6
Business & Commerce	362	1	0	1	0	213	0	0	577	8.8
Education	920	55	48	1,759	269	583	0	245	3,879	59.3
Engineering	7	0	0	0	45	145	67	0	264	4.0
Forestry & Range Management	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	49	.7
Home Economics	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	14	.2
Humanities & Creative Arts	166	5	0	147	0	119	0	28	465	7.1
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical Sciences	1	0	0	0	4	91	0	0	96	1.5
Physical Sciences	26	3	0	68	16	155	0	0	268	4.1
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Studies & Related Fields	473	17	0	86	22	122	0	19	739	11.3
Veterinary Medicine	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12	.2
Miscellaneous	6	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	28	.5
TOTALS	1,973	81	48	2,104	504	1,474	67	292	6,543	100.0

TABLE NO. 84
TOTAL DOCTORAL DEGREES GRANTED BY SUBJECT FIELD, COLORADO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING
1953-54 through 1957-58

Subject Field	Private	Public				Total For Each Subject Field	Percent of Total
	Univ. of Denver	Colo. State Coll.	Colo. State Univ.	Univ. of Colo.	Colo. Sc. of Mines		
Agriculture.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0
Biological Sciences.	0	0	0	16	0	16	2.0
Business and Commerce.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0
Education.	100	123	0	87	0	310	40.5
Engineering.	0	0	7	8	19	34	4.5
Forestry & Range Management. . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0
Home Economics	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0
Humanities & Creative Arts	72	0	0	24	0	96	12.5
Law.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0
Medical Sciences	9	0	0	96	0	105	14.0
Physical Sciences.	0	0	1	77	0	78	10.2
Religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0
Social Sciences & Related Fields .	65	0	0	59	0	124	16.2
Miscellaneous.	0	0	0	1	0	1	.1
TOTALS	246	123	8	368	19	764	100.0

TABLE 85

SUMMARY OF TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED BY COLORADO STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, BY SUBJECT FIELD MAJOR, 1953-54 through 1957-58

Subject	Bachelor-1st Professional						Master-2nd Professional						Doctorate					
	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.
AGRICULTURE:																		
Agricultural Business. . . .			31															
Animal Breeding.									8									
Animal Production.			296															
Animal Nutrition			34						5									
Dairy Production			13															
Dairy Manufacturing.			17															
Dairy Science.			0*						2									
Entomology			23						10									
Farm & Ranch Management. . .			8															
Field Crops.			5						4									
Floriculture			19															
Fruit & Veg. Prod'n.			10															
General Agriculture.			127															
General Agronomy			31						1									
General Horticulture			21						8									
General Poultry Prod.. . . .			4															
Poultry Breeding			3						2									
Poultry Nutrition.			0						2									
Soil Conservation.			18						7						0			
Soils Science.			12															
Vocational Agriculture . . .			77															
Wool Technology.									0									
TOTAL AGRICULTURE . . .			749						49									

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* Zero indicates that a major is offered but no degrees were granted in this reporting period. Blank indicates that institution does not offer a major in the subject field.

SUMMARY OF DEGREES GRANTED (Cont'd.)

	Bachelor-1st Professional						Master-2nd Professional						Doctorate					
	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES:																		
Bacteriology.									5						0			
Biochemistry.									3	1					0	2		
Biology	24	58	106			23		32		12								
Biophysics.										1						3		
Botany.			4	4					12	3					0	3		
Plant Genetics.																		
Zoology			35	68					6	16					0	8		
TOTAL BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES:	24	58	145	72		23		32	26	33						16		
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE:																		
Accounting.	0		0	284		25				13								
Business Administration . .	39		64	100		62				0						0		
Business and Engineering. .				25														
Business and Law.				13														
Finance			0	183						9								
Gov't. Mgt.-Public Admin. .								1		10								
Insurance				0						0								
Labor Relations										3								
Management.			0	375						85								
Marketing				268						15								
Office Administration . . .				25														
Personnel Service				6						78								
Retailing			0															
Secretarial Science	0		6			30												
TOTAL BUS. & COMMERCE:. .	39		70	1,279		117		1		213								

SUMMARY OF DEGREES GRANTED (Cont'd.)

	Bachelor-1st Professional						Master-2nd Professional						Doctorate					
	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.
EDUCATION:																		
Admin. & Sup. Vocat. Ed.. .									7									
Agriculture Education . . .									37									
Art Education				16						2								
Audio-Visual.																		
Business Education.	15	315		31				132		27								
Distributive.			1						2									
Educational Admin..								139	0	53				12				
Educational Psychology. . .														0				
Elementary Teaching	216	1,264		142			0	326				0		34				
Elementary School Prin. . .							0	98										
Extension Education									12									
General Education				372		213				248		245		1		82		
Guidance & Counseling . . .								274	54	37				56				
Health Education.								0						0				
Home Economics Education. .		75	54			1		26	51									
Industrial Arts	12	134	47			29		233	64			0		0				
Music Education	11	109	23	122				123		137		0		0		5		
Physical Education.	47	211	148	113		84		167	19	79		0						
Recreation.						0						0						
School Librarian.																		
Science Education		3						28						0				
Secondary Teaching.	3	101					48	152				0		20				
Secondary School Prin.. . .							0											
Special Education								8						0				
Speech Therapy.			0															
Supervision-Ed. Admin.. . .							0											
Trade & Industrial.		28	22					53	15									
Vocational.									8									
Conservation Education. . .				8														
TOTAL EDUCATION.	304	2,240	295	804		327	48	1,759	269	583		245		123		87		

SUMMARY OF DEGREES GRANTED (Cont'd.)

Subject	Bachelor-1st Professional						Master-2nd Professional						Doctorate					
	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.
ENGINEERING:																		
Aeronautical				136						13						0		
Agriculture			24															
Architectural Eng.				86														
Applied Mathematics				4						8						0		
Chemical				134						12						6		
Civil			91	262					1	42					2	2		
Electrical			73	342					4	31						0		
Engineering Physics				92														
Geological					225						23						4	
Geophysical					71						7						5	
Irrigation									40						5			
Industrial & Const. Mgt.			20															
Mechanical			104	293					0	39						0		
Metallurgical					130						16						3	
Mining					115						7						3	
Petroleum					148						10						0	
Petroleum Refining					88						4						4	
TOTAL ENGINEERING			312	1,349	777				45	145	67				7	8	19	
FORESTRY & RANGE MANAGEMENT:																		
Fish Management			28						8						0			
Forest Management			66						11									
Forest-Range Mgt.			47						8									
Forest Recreation			40						2									
Forest Utilization			47															
Game Management			43						19						0			
Range Conservation			7						0									
Watershed Management									1						0			
TOTAL FOREST. & RANGE M.:			278						49									

SUMMARY OF DEGREES GRANTED (Cont'd.)

Subject	Bachelor-1st Professional						Master-2nd Professional						Doctorate					
	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.
HOME ECONOMICS:																		
Child Development			12															
Dietetics		0																
Foods & Nutrition			58						4									
Gen. Home Economics		0	39	87					0	2								
Home Ec. & Occ. Therapy			7															
Home Mgt. & Family Ec.		0	9															
Interior Design				11														
Related Arts			3															
Textiles & Clothing			35						8									
Vocational Home Ec.			34						0									
TOTAL HOME ECONOMICS:			197	98					12	2								
HUMANITIES & CREATIVE ARTS:																		
Art	12		0	36		15												
Art History				1														
Classics				0														
Creative Arts				22						12								
Creative Writing																		
Drama						10												
English	35	114	56	2		31		68	0	1		11				0		
Fine Arts		67		98				45		7						0		
French				29		1				9						4		
Foreign Languages	0	34																
German				10						10						1		
Greek				0														
Humanities			24															
Latin				2														
Literature				179						47						15		

SUMMARY OF DEGREES GRANTED (Cont'd.)

Subject	Bachelor-1st Professional						Master-2nd Professional						Doctorate					
	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.
HUMANITIES & CREATIVE ARTS: (Cont'd.)																		
Modern Languages	0		0													0		
Music	0			4		39				7		15						
Music Theory				0														
Organ			0	3						9								
Painting				6						1								
Piano			1	10						8								
Spanish	12			40						6						4		
Speech	3	48	12	60				34				2				0		
Theatre	0																	
Voice			1	10						2								
Violin			1															
TOTAL HUMANITIES AND CREATIVE ARTS:	62	263	95	512		96		147		119		28				24		
LAW:				219														
MEDICAL SCIENCES:																		
MEDICAL SCIENCES:																		
Anatomy										1						2		
Anesthesiology																3		
Clinical Psychology																3		
Dermatology & Syphilology																0		
General Practice																0		
Industrial Medicine																0		
Lab. Med. & Clin. Path.																		
Medical Record Lib.				24														
Medical Technology		0	63	70														
Medicine				377												10		
Microbiology																14		
Neurology																0		

SUMMARY OF DEGREES GRANTED (Cont'd.)

	Bachelor-1st Professional						Master-2nd Professional						Doctorate					
	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.
MEDICAL SCIENCES: (Cont'd.)																		
Nursing, Basic.				0						59								
Nursing, General.				431						5								
Nursing, Personnel Service.																4		
Obstetrics & Gynecology . .																		
Occupational Therapy. . . .			77													1		
Ophthalmology																0		
Orthopedic Surgery.																0		
Otolaryngology.																7		
Pathology																2		
Pediatrics.										0						0		
Pharmacognosy										1						2		
Pharmacology.										0						0		
Pharmaceutical Chemistry. .										17						8		
Pharmacy.				310						2						6		
Pharmacy Administration . .										4								
Physical Med. & Rehab.. . .										1								
Physical Therapy.				39					4	1						6		
Physiology.			0													0		
Prevent. Med. & Pub. Hlth .																5		
Psychiatry.																0		
Pulmonary Diseases.																8		
Radiology																1		
Study of Human Growth . . .																20		
Surgery																0		
Urology																		
TOTAL MEDICAL SCIENCES: .			140	1,251					4	91						96*		

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* Includes Post-Doctorate Master's degrees in Medicine.

SUMMARY OF DEGREES GRANTED (Cont'd.)

Subject	Bachelor-1st Professional						Master-2nd Professional						Doctorate					
	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.
PHYSICAL SCIENCES:																		
Astrogeophysics.										0						1		
Basic Science.										14						0		
Chemistry.	14		46	94		6			8	31					0	44		
General Physical Science .	6	63	41			1		20										
Geography.				52						12								
Geology.			6	180						61						11		
Mathematics.	12	96	11	46		28		48	0	8						7		
Mineralogy				0														
Physics.	4		20	37		6			8	29					1	14		
TOTAL PHYSICAL SCIENCE:.	36	159	124	409		41		68	16	155					1	77		
RELIGION:																		
Sacred Music.				8						3								
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND RELATED FIELDS:																		
Anthropology.	1			27						9								
Classics.																		
Economics			53	79		4			16	17						9		
Family Life										45								
General Science & Art . . .			356															
History	10	103	17	144		51		44	4							19		
International Relations . .				50														
Journalism.			0	148														
Philosophy.				24						1								
Political Science	17			183						9						3		

SUMMARY OF DEGREES GRANTED (Cont'd.)

Subject	Bachelor-1st Professional						Master-2nd Professional						Doctorate					
	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West.	Adams	CSC	CSU	CU	CSM	West
SOCIAL SCIENCES & RELATED FIELDS (Cont'd.):																		
Psychology			10	135					0	22						24		
Social Science		184	68					42										
Social Studies	20					23						19						
Sociology	10		28	118					2	18						4		
TOTAL SOCIAL SCIENCES & RELATED FIELDS:																		
VETERINARY MEDICINE:																		
Animal Anatomy									1									
Animal Pathology									5									
Pathology									2									
Veterinary Anatomy									4									
Vet. Clinics.& Surgery																		
Veterinary Medicine			294															
TOTAL VET. MEDICINE			294						12									
OTHER:																		
Music, Miscellaneous				12						8						1		
Pre-Medicine				54														
Distributive				383														
Social Science, Misc.										1								
Graduate Specialist								11										
GRAND TOTAL:	523	3,007	3,231	7,358	777	682	48	2,104	504	1,474	67	292		123	8	368	19	

Duplicate Majors: Examination of Table 85 reveals that at the bachelor's degree level, there were 37 subject field majors in which degrees were conferred by more than one institution. There were 21 such duplications at the master's degree level, and three at the doctoral level.

It should be pointed out that not all duplication of programs is unwise or uneconomical. When courses are necessary to the work of a large number of students or serve many students in one institution, it cannot be said that there is unnecessary overlapping. Data on duplicate majors can serve to point to areas of possible waste of resources and suggest the need for further study of instructional costs, student-faculty ratios, class size, etc.

Following are subject fields in which graduate majors are conferred by more than one institution together with the instructional salary cost per student-credit-hour produced in 1957-58.*

Subject Field in Which Graduates Majors are Offered	Instructional Salary Cost per Graduate Student-Credit-Hour				
	C.U.**	C.S.U.	C.S.C.	Adams	Western
Biology	$ 90.01	$156.65	$45.12		
Chemistry	39.63	147.05	20.99		
Economics	66.83	102.80			
Education	60.86	126.36	14.54	$ 43.16	$ 25.71
Civil Engineering	55.57	89.69			
Electrical Engineering	38.16	51.50			
English	69.90	93.69	18.21		168.32
Industrial Arts		150.15	64.13		
Mathematics	38.43	107.22	25.43		
Music	115.35		95.19	108.57	118.82
Physical Education	57.09	69.09	40.62	309.39	94.38
Psychology	32.25	93.42			
Sociology	54.56	225.00			
Speech & Drama	100.54		34.79		211.20

Table 85 also shows by institution the different majors offered in which no degrees were granted during the five year period surveyed. Every institution offered one or more majors in which no degrees had been conferred between 1953-54 and 1957-58. At Colorado State University no degrees were granted in 15 of the 81 bachelor's degree majors offered. Adams State College listed five master's degree majors in education, but conferred degrees in only one major -- secondary teaching. Western State College indicated that it had not granted master's degrees in six of the ten majors listed. The University of Colorado conferred no degrees in nearly one-half of the doctoral and post-doctoral programs offered in that institution.

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* Doi, James I., An Analysis of Class Size, Teaching Loads, and Instructional Salary Cost for the Regular Academic Year 1957-58, April 1959, Table 211c.

** The University of Colorado does not give credit for thesis work. Costs would be lower if credit were given, as is the case in most institutions.

The existence of a large number of such majors indicates a need for continuous appraisal of the program of offerings by each institution. Each college and university should allow a reasonable length of time in which to experiment with a new program. Sometimes new programs may require five or six years to establish themselves and demonstrate that they are serving a real need. However, when they do not justify themselves in terms of number of students served, the faculty and administration of the institution should question their continuation.

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APPENDIX A

This report prepared for the Study Committee on Enrollments, contains comparative data on (1) faculty teaching loads, (2) size of classes, and (3) instructional salary costs per student-credit-hour for the six public junior colleges in Colorado. All statistics are for the 1957-58 academic year, and were the latest data available at the time the study was begun.

A major purpose of this study was to obtain data on instructional salary costs in public junior colleges for comparison with lower division instructional salary costs in public senior colleges. For this reason, the study has been patterned closely after annual student-credit-hour studies previously undertaken by the public senior colleges. The same instructions followed by the senior colleges in supplying data were used in compiling the junior college data. Identical tables have been prepared and are numbered serially in this appendix.

Limitations

Enrollments and instructional salary costs are for day programs only. Although data on the evening programs offered in public junior colleges were obtained, it was found necessary to omit it from this study in order that the tables would be comparable with the senior colleges. For this reason, the study does not reflect the complete picture of enrollments or scope of offerings in the six junior colleges.

Instructional salary costs include only the proportion of faculty salaries which is devoted to instruction. They do not include the propro- tion of salaries which was paid for non-teaching duties such as guidance, supervision, administration, etc. Neither do they include expenditures for general administration, maintenance, fixed cost, capital outlay, or other non-instructional expenditures. Instructional salary costs represent approximately fifty percent of current operating costs.

The data in this study are for one academic year only. Ideally, an analysis of instructional salary costs should be based upon data covering at least three academic years. A significant change in enrollment or faculty salaries in a given year can greatly modify instructional salary costs. For example, enrollment in the Lamar Junior College increased from 113 in 1957-58 to 183 in 1958-59. This change alone should greatly reduce instructional salary costs in this institution.

A second limitation in using data for only one academic year is the spurious picture which may be given of the scope of offerings in the different subject fields. Several institutions offer classes having limited demand on alternate years. A similar study for the 1958-59 academic year would provide a more complete picture of the scope of offerings in junior colleges.

All credit-hour data in this study are expressed in terms of semester hours to conform with similar studies completed by the senior colleges. Student-credit-hour costs should be interpreted with this in mind. Semester hours can be converted to quarter hours by multiplying by $1\frac{1}{2}$.

TABLE I

SEMESTER HOURS OF CLASSES TAUGHT

The data in Table I shows the semester hours of classes taught in each subject-field in each public junior college during the regular academic year, 1957-58. The tabulation shows a count of the semester hours of different classes, as opposed to semester hours of different courses. A course may be taught in several different sections or repeated several times during the regular academic year. Thus, if a three-semester-hour course was taught in three different class sections during the academic year, it would count as nine in Table I. In many cases the instruction meets the students of two or more different courses at the same hour and the same classroom, as for example in Art or in Physical Education. Such cases are tabulated as a single class.

The data in this table are used primarily to show the volume of teaching maintained in each subject-field at each junior college. These data constitute the bases from which certain later tabulations are derived. The semester hours of classes taught also show in a general way the staffing needs in each subject-field in each institution. A simple division of the figures by the number of semester hours of class teaching that the institution normally expects a full-time faculty member to carry during the year indicates the number of instructors needed to staff the instructional programs.

The data in this and subsequent tables also provides some indication as to the scope of educational offerings in the junior college day program, subject to the limitations previously mentioned.

TABLE I. TOTAL SEMESTER HOURS OF CLASSES TAUGHT IN EACH SUBJECT FIELD AT EACH JUNIOR COLLEGE DURING REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58

	LAMAR	MESA	NE	OTERO	PUEBLO	TRINIDAD
AGRICULTURE	22	23	35	30	34	
ANTHROPOLOGY						6
ART		26	9	24	52	10
ASTRONOMY (Night Program Only)						
AUTO MECHANICS					41	32
BIOLOGY	28	36	13	33	46	18
BUILDING TRADES						32
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	20	64	50	27	72	30
CHEMISTRY	16	50	20	32	59	20
DIESEL MECHANICS					36	
ECONOMICS	6	14	6	6	18	6
EDUCATION	16	14	20	8	20	30
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
ELECTRONICS						34
ENGINEERING /GEN/	4	42	8	13	61	24
ENGLISH	32	142	55	44	136	57
FRENCH		10			20	
GENERAL SCIENCE		18	14			12
GEOGRAPHY					10	4
GEOLOGY		10		6	24	4
GERMAN		10			20	
GOVERNMENT				6	8	6
GUNSMITHING						40
HISTORY	12	24	10	12	18	13
HOME ECONOMICS		26			28	12
HUMANITIES				17	46	
INDUSTRIAL ARTS				15		25
ITALIAN (Night Program Only)						
JOURNALISM		4		18	6	4
MACHINE SHOP					41	
MATHEMATICS	24	86	38	65	95	54
MUSIC	7	30	24	15	88	26
ORIENTATION		14				
PHILOSOPHY		2	8			
PHOTOGRAPHY (Night Program Only)						
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	8	20	25	12	70	20
PHYSICS	7	31	10	10	29	20
PLUMBING APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
PRACTICAL NURSING (Night Program Only)						
PSYCHOLOGY	4	24	14	10	56	16
RADIO - COMM. - T. V.					49	
REFRIG. - AIR CONDIT.					27	
SECRETARIAL SCIENCE	32	38	41	55	51	31
SOCIOLOGY-SOC. STUDIES	12	44	18	6	48	14
SPANISH		16		6	18	
SPEECH - DRAMA	4	30	14	16	65	12
WELDING					19	
WOODWORKING-BLDG CONST					36	
TOTALS 1957-58	256	854	437	492	1.455	617

TABLE II

STUDENT-CREDIT-HOURS PRODUCED

This table shows the number of student-credit-hours produced in each subject-field in each junior college during the regular academic year, 1957-58. The student-credit-hour is generally conceeded to be the best available measure of the "production" of instructional services in an institution or a department of instruction. It is obtained by multiplying the number of students in each class by the number of credit hours the class carries, and then adding these products for all the classes taught. The grand total of student-credit-hours produced in an institution is directly related to the total number of full-time-equivalent students, as each full-time student normally earns 30 to 32 semester hours of credit in an academic year.

The number of student-credit-hours produced in a given field is a good index of student demand for instruction in the the field. It must be recognized, of course, that student demand or interest is not the sole criterion for maintaining instruction in a subject-field. Such factors as a balanced curriculum, the special needs of students pursuing a program of specialization, and program experimentation must be considered. But student demand, as indicated by the number of student-credit-hours produced, should be weighed in acting on proposals to expand course offerings in a subject-field.

TABLE II. TOTAL STUDENT-CREDIT-HOURS PRODUCED (SEMESTER HOURS) IN EACH SUBJECT FIELD AT EACH JUNIOR COLLEGE DURING REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58

	LAMAR	MESA	NE	OTERO	PUEBLO	TRINIDAD
AGRICULTURE	164	200	434	224	123	
ANTHROPOLOGY						224
ART		516	82	138	598	82
ASTRONOMY (Night Program Only)						
AUTO MECHANICS					336	264
BIOLOGY	445	861	190	790	1,442	282
BUILDING TRADES						245
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	254	1,452	951	385	1,700	632
CHEMISTRY	343	1,460	430	412	1,368	256
DIESEL MECHANICS					291	
ECONOMICS	182	398	254	182	322	254
EDUCATION	182	162	262	136	446	873
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
ELECTRONICS						259
ENGINEERING /GEN/	32	932	181	157	1,239	310
ENGLISH	512	3,527	1,156	939	2,516	1,286
FRENCH		116			92	
GENERAL SCIENCE		492	422			306
GEOGRAPHY					114	82
GEOLOGY		396		120	693	24
GERMAN		80			85	
GOVERNMENT				172	128	78
GUNSMITHING						823
HISTORY	200	929	230	210	568	365
HOME ECONOMICS		340			312	100
HUMANITIES				398	1,226	
INDUSTRIAL ARTS				38		246
ITALIAN (Night Program Only)						
JOURNALISM		102		60	61	90
MACHINE SHOP					703	
MATHEMATICS	246	1,898	482	789	2,072	961
MUSIC	46	232	285	113	592	275
ORIENTATION		214				
PHILOSOPHY		88	110			
PHOTOGRAPHY (Night Program Only)						
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	194	468	836	266	1,118	611
PHYSICS	20	533	50	150	705	162
PLUMBING APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
PRACTICAL NURSING (Night Program Only)						
PSYCHOLOGY	94	680	410	312	1,720	454
RADIO - COMM. - T. V.					880	
REFRIG. - AIR CONDIT.					106	
SECRETARIAL SCIENCE	209	496	458	386	854	378
SOCIOLOGY-SOC. STUDIES	310	1,561	557	196	1,222	230
SPANISH		86		6	252	
SPEECH - DRAMA	109	553	176	258	552	173
WELDING					259	
WOODWORKING-BLDG CONST					210	
TOTALS 1957-58	3,546	18,783	7,964	6,844	24,921	10,336

TABLE III

WEIGHTED AVERAGE CLASS SIZE

Table III shows the weighted average size of classes taught in each subject-field at each institution during the regular academic year 1957-58. The weighted average is computed by dividing the total number of student-credit-hours produced in a subject-field by the number of credit hours of classes taught in that field. A class carrying three semester hours of credit is counted into the average at three times the weight of a class carrying only one semester hour of credit.

There is a wide range in size of classes among the different subject-fields in each institution and also between institutions. In such fields as music, languages and agriculture, the average class size tends to be small wherever they are taught. In other subject-fields, such as economics, psychology and sociology, average class size tends to be relatively large. It is interesting to note that there is no significant correlation between the size of the institution and class size. The reason for this is the tendency of small junior colleges to restrict their educational offerings thus permitting them to maintain larger average class size.

TABLE III. WEIGHTED AVERAGE SIZE OF CLASSES TAUGHT IN EACH SUBJECT-FIELD AT EACH JUNIOR COLLEGE DURING REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58*

	LAMAR	MESA	NE	OTERO	PUEBLO	TRINIDAD
AGRICULTURE	7.5	8.6	12.3	7.5	3.6	
ANTHROPOLOGY						37.3
ART		19.8	8.8	5.8	11.4	8.2
ASTRONOMY (Night Program Only)						
AUTO MECHANICS					8.1	8.1
BIOLOGY	15.9	23.9	14.3	23.7	31.3	15.7
BUILDING TRADES						7.7
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	12.7	22.7	18.8	14.1	23.6	20.6
CHEMISTRY	20.6	28.8	21.5	12.9	23.1	12.8
DIESEL MECHANICS					8.1	
ECONOMICS	30.3	28.4	42.3	30.3	17.9	42.3
EDUCATION	11.4	11.6	12.7	17.0	22.3	28.5
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
ELECTRONICS						7.5
ENGINEERING /GEN/	8.0	22.2	22.7	11.8	20.2	12.9
ENGLISH	16.0	24.8	20.9	21.0	18.5	22.4
FRENCH		11.7			4.6	
GENERAL SCIENCE		27.3	30.1			25.6
GEOGRAPHY					11.4	20.5
GEOLOGY		39.7		18.0	28.9	6.0
GERMAN		8.0			4.3	
GOVERNMENT				28.7	16.0	13.0
GUNSMITHING						20.5
HISTORY	16.7	37.7	23.0	17.5	31.6	27.4
HOME ECONOMICS		12.8			10.9	7.9
HUMANITIES				23.0	26.7	
INDUSTRIAL ARTS				2.5		9.7
ITALIAN (Night Program Only)						
JOURNALISM		25.7		3.3	9.2	22.7
MACHINE SHOP					17.0	
MATHEMATICS	10.3	21.9	12.5	12.1	21.7	17.8
MUSIC	6.4	7.6	11.6	7.2	6.7	10.6
ORIENTATION		15.3				
PHILOSOPHY		44.0	13.8			
PHOTOGRAPHY (Night Program Only)						
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	24.3	22.6	33.0	21.0	16.0	30.6
PHYSICS	2.7	17.0	5.0	15.0	24.0	8.1
PLUMBING APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
PRACTICAL NURSING (Night Program Only)						
PSYCHOLOGY	23.5	28.3	29.3	31.2	30.7	28.4
RADIO - COMM. - T. V.					17.7	
REFRIG. - AIR CONDIT.					3.9	
SECRETARIAL SCIENCE	6.4	12.8	11.1	7.0	16.6	12.1
SOCIOLOGY-SOC. STUDIES	25.8	35.5	31.0	32.7	25.5	16.4
SPANISH		5.4		1.0	13.5	
SPEECH - DRAMA	27.3	18.0	12.0	15.5	8.5	14.4
WELDING					13.4	
WOODWORKING-BLDG CONST					5.8	
AVERAGES 1957-58	13.8	22.0	18.2	13.9	17.1	16.7

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY

This table shows the total number of full-time-equivalent faculty teaching in each subject-field in each institution during the regular academic year, 1957-58. A full-time-equivalent faculty member represents one person who devotes full time to the instructional program. Most faculty members, particularly in the smaller junior colleges, teach in two or three different subject-fields. In this study, their time was prorated to each of the different subject-fields in accordance with their credit-hour teaching load in each field. In every junior college, certain faculty members devoted a part of their time to non-teaching duties, such as registrar, dean of men, director of athletics, etc. Only the portion of their time spent on instruction is shown in this table.

The major value of these data are to derive statistics pertaining to teaching loads and student-credit-hours taught per full-time equivalent faculty member.

TABLE IV. TOTAL FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT FACULTY TEACHING IN EACH SUBJECT-FIELD AT EACH JUNIOR COLLEGE DURING REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58

	LAMAR	MESA	NE	OTERO	PUEBLO	TRINIDAD
AGRICULTURE	.94	.82	1.23	.86	1.00	
ANTHROPOLOGY						.30
ART		1.00	.22	1.00	1.68	.50
ASTRONOMY (Night Program Only)						
AUTO MECHANICS					1.00	1.00
BIOLOGY	1.03	1.58	.46	1.28	2.00	.64
BUILDING TRADES						.96
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	.55	2.34	1.56	.76	2.34	1.02
CHEMISTRY	.33	1.68	.66	1.00	2.00	.50
DIESEL MECHANICS					2.00	
ECONOMICS	.39	.45	.17	.16	.50	.17
EDUCATION	.59	.41	.54	.22	.52	1.06
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
ELECTRONICS						1.00
ENGINEERING /GEN/	.13	1.35	.20	.50	2.59	.63
ENGLISH	1.26	5.13	1.74	1.16	4.80	1.97
FRENCH		.27			.34	
GENERAL SCIENCE		.61	.49			.38
GEOGRAPHY					.39	.20
GEOLOGY		.33		.21	.85	.20
GERMAN		.27			.34	
GOVERNMENT				.27	.33	.17
GUNSMITHING						2.30
HISTORY	.36	.87	.24	.33	.54	.43
HOME ECONOMICS		1.08			.82	.61
HUMANITIES				.46	1.74	
INDUSTRIAL ARTS				.32		.73
ITALIAN (Night Program Only)						
JOURNALISM		.12		.62	.22	.10
MACHINE SHOP					1.80	
MATHEMATICS	.68	2.81	.95	1.93	3.24	1.54
MUSIC	.24	.92	.75	.72	3.06	1.11
ORIENTATION		.50				
PHILOSOPHY		.06	.23			
PHOTOGRAPHY (Night Program Only)						
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	.26	.96	.79	.39	2.36	1.10
PHYSICS	.47	1.03	.33	.23	1.83	.50
PLUMBING APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
PRACTICAL NURSING (Night Program Only)						
PSYCHOLOGY	.13	.78	.46	.27	1.67	.77
RADIO - COMM. - T. V.					2.50	
REFRIG. - AIR CONDIT.					.70	
SECRETARIAL SCIENCE	1.04	1.66	1.35	1.29	1.65	1.39
SOCIOLOGY-SOC. STUDIES	.43	1.42	.53	.16	1.54	.49
SPANISH		.44		.22	.31	
SPEECH - DRAMA	.13	1.09	.45	.49	2.07	.36
WELDING					1.00	
WOODWORKING-BLDG CONST					1.00	
TOTALS 1957-58	9.04	30.11	13.42	14.94	50.84	22.21

TABLE V

AVERAGE CREDIT HOURS OF TEACHING

Table V shows the average credit hours of teaching each term per full-time-equivalent faculty in each subject-field at each institution during the regular academic year, 1957-58. The number of semester hours of teaching is a common measure of teaching load in junior and senior institutions of higher learning. The average is expressed as the number of credit hours of classes taught, and not clock hours or contact hours. In general, the number of clock, hours is somewhat larger than the number of credit hours of teaching, particularly in subjects that require laboratory teaching.

In public junior colleges the average teaching load is between 14 and 15 quarter or semester hours per full-time instructional faculty. In liberal arts and teachers colleges the average tends to be slightly lower -- 12 to 14 semester hours -- and in a university-type and technical institution the average teaching load is about 12 semester hours per F.T.E. instructional faculty.

In weighing the significance of difference in teaching loads both within and between institutions a variety of factors should be taken into consideration such as level of instruction, nature of subject matter taught, amount of research and committee work expected of faculty, etc. In most institutions of higher learning faculty members are expected to do considerably more than just meet their assigned classes.

TABLE V. AVERAGE CREDIT HOURS TEACHING EACH TERM OR SEMESTER PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT FACULTY MEMBER IN EACH SUBJECT FIELD AT EACH JUNIOR COLLEGE DURING REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58

	LAMAR	MESA	NE	OTERO	PUEBLO	TRINIDAD
AGRICULTURE	11.7	14.2	14.3	17.3	17.3	
ANTHROPOLOGY						10.0
ART		13.0	20.3	12.0	15.6	10.0
ASTRONOMY (Night Program Only)						
AUTO MECHANICS					20.7	16.3
BIOLOGY	13.5	11.4	14.5	13.0	11.5	14.0
BUILDING TRADES						16.7
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	18.0	13.7	16.2	18.0	15.4	15.0
CHEMISTRY	25.2	15.1	15.0	16.0	14.9	20.0
DIESEL MECHANICS					9.0	
ECONOMICS	7.7	15.3	17.4	18.0	18.0	17.1
EDUCATION	13.4	17.0	19.0	17.8	19.0	14.5
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
ELECTRONICS						17.3
ENGINEERING /GEN/	15.1	15.6	19.4	13.3	11.8	19.0
ENGLISH	12.6	13.9	15.9	19.2	14.2	14.6
FRENCH		18.0			29.4	
GENERAL SCIENCE		14.7	14.3			15.6
GEOGRAPHY					12.7	10.0
GEOLOGY		15.2		15.2	14.0	10.0
GERMAN		18.0			29.4	
GOVERNMENT				10.9	12.0	17.0
GUNSMITHING						8.7
HISTORY	16.5	14.0	20.4	18.0	16.6	15.3
HOME ECONOMICS		12.3			17.3	10.2
HUMANITIES				18.5	13.2	
INDUSTRIAL ARTS				23.7		17.3
ITALIAN (Night Program Only)						
JOURNALISM		15.9		14.5	15.0	20.0
MACHINE SHOP					11.5	
MATHEMATICS	17.6	15.4	20.3	16.9	14.7	17.5
MUSIC	15.2	16.7	16.4	10.8	14.5	11.7
ORIENTATION		13.8				
PHILOSOPHY		15.9	17.3			
PHOTOGRAPHY (Night Program Only)						
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	15.0	10.7	16.0	15.9	14.8	9.1
PHYSICS	7.7	15.1	15.0	21.0	8.0	20.0
PLUMBING APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
PRACTICAL NURSING (Night Program Only)						
PSYCHOLOGY	15.1	15.4	15.1	18.1	16.8	10.3
RADIO - COMM. - T. V.					10.0	
REFRIG. - AIR CONDIT.					19.3	
SECRETARIAL SCIENCE	15.6	11.6	15.3	21.4	15.6	11.3
SOCIOLOGY-SOC. STUDIES	13.9	15.5	16.8	18.0	15.5	14.2
SPANISH		18.0		15.0	29.3	
SPEECH - DRAMA	14.5	14.0	16.0	17.0	15.8	16.3
WELDING					9.7	
WOODWORKING-BLDG CONST					18.0	
AVERAGES 1957-58	14.2	14.2	16.3	16.5	14.3	13.9

TABLE VI

STUDENT-CREDIT-HOURS TAUGHT

In this table are shown the average student-credit-hours taught annually per full-time-equivalent faculty member in each subject-field at each junior college during the regular academic year, 1957-58. This figure is generally considered to be the best single measure of efficiency of operation of an instructional program. The figure is obtained by dividing the total student-credit-hours produced in a subject field by the total number of full-time-equivalent instructional faculty in that subject-field. The average size of classes multiplied by the average number of semester credit hours of teaching per F.T.E. faculty member for the entire academic year also gives this same production figure.

Most junior colleges like to maintain an annual student-credit-hour production that averages 500 to 600 per F.T.E. instructional faculty. This level of production is equivalent to a teaching load of 30 semester hours per year and an average of 20 students in each class. In general, junior colleges prefer that the class size not exceed 20 to 25 students in order that greater attention can be given to the guidance function.

A high average student-credit-hour production may indicate overloading of faculty or it may be due to other causes such as unusual nature of the subject-matter which permits larges class sizes. Significant variation either above or below reasonable levels of production should be studied carefully by the administration.

TABLE VI. AVERAGE STUDENT-CREDIT-HOURS PRODUCED ANNUALLY (SEMESTER HOURS) PER FULL-TIME-EQUIVALENT FACULTY MEMBER IN EACH SUBJECT FIELD AT EACH JUNIOR COLLEGE DURING REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58

	LAMAR	MESA	NE	OTERO	PUEBLO	TRINIDAD
AGRICULTURE	173.9	243.8	351.7	257.8	123.3	
ANTHROPOLOGY						747.0
ART		516.2	358.0	138.7	354.5	164.0
ASTRONOMY (Night Program Only)						
AUTO MECHANICS					336.8	264.1
BIOLOGY	429.6	542.5	412.1	616.9	721.3	438.7
BUILDING TRADES						255.6
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	457.0	618.4	609.6	507.2	724.3	618.0
CHEMISTRY	1,040.9	867.5	644.9	412.2	684.3	513.4
DIESEL MECHANICS					145.7	
ECONOMICS	465.4	869.2	1,468.7	1,089.8	644.2	1,443.7
EDUCATION	303.8	39[illegible]	483.7	604.4	848.2	824.2
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
ELECTRONICS						259.4
ENGINEERING /GEN/	240.6	690.1	880.5	314.8	477.1	491.7
ENGLISH	403.6	687.1	663.8	810.1	524.2	652.4
FRENCH		419.7			269.7	
GENERAL SCIENCE		802.9	859.8			794.8
GEOGRAPHY					290.0	410.0
GEOLOGY		1,202.4		553.0	809.3	120.0
GERMAN		287.7			250.1	
GOVERNMENT				620.9	384.3	440.6
GUNSMITHING						357.3
HISTORY	548.2	1,058.8	935.3	629.0	1,048.3	842.1
HOME ECONOMICS		314.3			377.3	161.8
HUMANITIES				850.6	704.1	
INDUSTRIAL ARTS				117.6		337.4
ITALIAN (Night Program Only)						
JOURNALISM		815.0		96.4	278.6	907.0
MACHINE SHOP					390.0	
MATHEMATICS	360.6	674.3	507.7	408.7	637.8	620.8
MUSIC	194.1	252.2	380.5	156.7	193.6	248.1
ORIENTATION		421.4				
PHILOSOPHY		1,396.8	479.2			
PHOTOGRAPHY (Night Program Only)						
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	723.8	483.6	1,058.7	668.5	473.3	553.9
PHYSICS	41.8	514.0	150.1	630.2	384.3	324.0
PLUMBING APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
PRACTICAL NURSING (Night Program Only)						
PSYCHOLOGY	706.7	868.8	883.4	1,126.7	1,027.9	586.0
RADIO - COMM. - T. V.					351.7	
REFRIG. - AIR CONDIT.					150.9	
SECRETARIAL SCIENCE	200.5	297.7	339.8	299.3	517.1	271.4
SOCIOLOGY-SOC. STUDIES	717.8	1,094.9	1,036.4	1,173.6	789.7	465.7
SPANISH		195.2		30.0	794.6	
SPEECH - DRAMA	792.0	506.0	384.2	527.9	267.1	471.2
WELDING					259.4	
WOODWORKING-BLDG CONST					210.1	
AVERAGES 1957-58	392.3	623.8	593.4	458.1	490.2	465.3

TABLE VII

PERCENTAGE OF CREDIT HOURS TAUGHT IN SMALL CLASSES

Table VII shows the percentage of credit hours taught in classes enrolling four students or less in each subject-field at each junior college during the regular academic year, 1957-58.

These data represent another rough measure of economy of instructional programs. Although a certain number of small classes will be necessary in any institution, a large proportion of classes with only two, three or four students enrolled can be extremely costly. A faculty member can probably teach twenty students as easily as he can teach two or three. Furthermore, students are far less likely to receive as much stimulation from a very small class as from one of reasonable size.

TABLE VII. PERCENTAGE OF CREDIT HOURS TAUGHT IN CLASSES ENROLLING FOUR STUDENTS OR LESS IN EACH SUBJECT-FIELD AT EACH JUNIOR COLLEGE DURING REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58

	LAMAR	MESA	NE	OTERO	PUEBLO	TRINIDAD
AGRICULTURE	21.2				94.2	
ANTHROPOLOGY						
ART			21.4	47.2	21.5	
ASTRONOMY (Night Program Only)						
AUTO MECHANICS					12.9	20.4
BIOLOGY				10.0		
BUILDING TRADES						50.0
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION				9.8		
CHEMISTRY	40.0	6.6		10.4	4.5	50.0
DIESEL MECHANICS					9.3	
ECONOMICS						
EDUCATION	25.0	28.6	9.7		40.0	4.3
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
ELECTRONICS						48.1
ENGINEERING /GEN/	33.3	9.5		5.0	9.8	11.1
ENGLISH	12.5		4.8		1.0	
FRENCH					50.0	
GENERAL SCIENCE						
GEOGRAPHY						
GEOLOGY						
GERMAN					50.0	
GOVERNMENT					25.0	
GUNSMITHING						
HISTORY				16.7		
HOME ECONOMICS						10.5
HUMANITIES				19.2		
INDUSTRIAL ARTS				82.6		52.6
ITALIAN (Night Program Only)						
JOURNALISM				77.8		
MACHINE SHOP					4.8	
MATHEMATICS	41.7		31.0	5.1		4.9
MUSIC	72.7	51.1	13.5	42.6	40.6	61.5
ORIENTATION		9.5				
PHILOSOPHY						
PHOTOGRAPHY (Night Program Only)						
PHYSICAL EDUCATION			10.5		1.9	3.3
PHYSICS						
PLUMBING APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
PRACTICAL NURSING (Night Program Only)						
PSYCHOLOGY						
RADIO - COMM. - T. V.						
REFRIG. - AIR CONDIT.					80.5	
SECRETARIAL SCIENCE	14.3			26.5		25.5
SOCIOLOGY-SOC. STUDIES						
SPANISH		20.8			14.3	
SPEECH - DRAMA			9.1	24.0	18.4	
WELDING					20.7	
WOODWORKING-BLDG CONST					5.6	
AVERAGES 1957-58	18.8	3.7	5.9	18.0	12.0	15.5

TABLE VIII

INSTRUCTIONAL SALARY COST PER STUDENT-CREDIT-HOUR

Table VIII shows the instructional salary cost per student-credit-hour taught in each subject-field at each institution during the regular academic year, 1957-58. These data were obtained by dividing the total expenditures for instructional salary in each subject-field by the number of student-credit-hours taught in the subject. The instructional salary cost per student-credit-hour produced is a measure of the general economy of the instructional program. Sight should not be lost of the fact that the data represent instructional salaries only.

Instructional salary cost per student-credit-hour represents a complex of at least three different factors: (1) average faculty salary; (2) number of faculty members; and (3) number of students enrolled. These are the factors to which attention should be directed in any effort to alter extreme deviations in unit costs.

TABLE VIII. INSTRUCTIONAL SALARY COST PER STUDENT-CREDIT-HOUR PRODUCED IN EACH SUBJECT-FIELD AT EACH JUNIOR COLLEGE DURING REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58

	LAMAR	MESA	NE	OTERO	PUEBLO	TRINIDAD
AGRICULTURE	23.58	17.32	11.65	17.99	46.08	
ANTHROPOLOGY						6.96
ART		9.13	14.70	31.73	14.47	31.72
ASTRONOMY (Night Program Only)						
AUTO MECHANICS					15.44	15.15
BIOLOGY	9.81	8.89	8.31	7.00	7.03	11.51
BUILDING TRADES						19.56
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	8.53	7.83	6.98	8.71	6.89	7.00
CHEMISTRY	6.07	5.99	8.05	12.91	7.98	8.96
DIESEL MECHANICS					35.70	
ECONOMICS	8.28	5.55	3.16	4.65	8.57	3.33
EDUCATION	16.28	13.65	10.95	7.96	5.90	6.09
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
ELECTRONICS						16.97
ENGINEERING /GEN/	17.50	7.22	4.61	15.25	9.04	9.27
ENGLISH	10.60	7.15	6.42	5.86	9.56	7.49
FRENCH		11.48			18.35	
GENERAL SCIENCE		5.73	4.11			5.17
GEOGRAPHY					15.48	12.68
GEOLOGY		4.43		7.97	5.31	43.35
GERMAN		16.74			19.79	
GOVERNMENT				8.34	11.98	10.86
GUNSMITHING						13.46
HISTORY	7.14	4.27	5.61	8.06	5.23	5.76
HOME ECONOMICS		14.83			13.78	26.47
HUMANITIES				5.59	7.97	
INDUSTRIAL ARTS				42.49		13.63
ITALIAN (Night Program Only)						
JOURNALISM		5.72		51.43	15.21	4.28
MACHINE SHOP					11.76	
MATHEMATICS	11.18	7.56	8.27	11.79	8.39	7.23
MUSIC	19.32	21.09	12.02	33.07	24.53	15.98
ORIENTATION		11.85				
PHILOSOPHY		3.33	11.21			
PHOTOGRAPHY (Night Program Only)						
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	5.17	9.58	3.80	7.07	11.50	8.57
PHYSICS	92.11	9.89	34.65	7.30	8.64	14.20
PLUMBING APPRENTICE (Night Program Only)						
PRACTICAL NURSING (Night Program Only)						
PSYCHOLOGY	5.53	6.28	6.17	4.52	4.35	6.24
RADIO - COMM. - T. V.					14.92	
REFRIG. - AIR CONDIT.					34.46	
SECRETARIAL SCIENCE	17.95	16.33	12.32	14.12	9.54	14.76
SOCIOLOGY-SOC. STUDIES	5.72	4.46	4.68	4.32	6.60	10.66
SPANISH		24.72		160.08	6.23	
SPEECH - DRAMA	5.17	9.71	13.84	9.28	18.71	10.61
WELDING					18.51	
WOODWORKING-BLDG CONST					25.33	
AVERAGES 1957-58	10.57	7.87	7.50	10.33	10.17	9.84

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APPENDIX B

A REPORT TO

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION BEYOND THE HIGH SCHOOL

THE COLORADO PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE:

An examination of its role in
Education Beyond the High School in Colorado
its current status, and certain current
and common problems

Compiled and submitted by:

Colorado State Department of Education
LeRoy V. Good, Director
Division of Education Beyond the High School
November 25, 1959

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I. An Examination of the Role of the Junior Colleges in Education Beyond the High School

The public junior college in Colorado is a true cross section of the public junior college in the United States today. The function of the junior college is variously stated in the catalogs of several hundred such institutions across the nation. Two of these selected at random from the Colorado institutions' catalogs will illustrate the common purposes and functions which the boards, administrators and faculties of these institutions recognize as their purposes.

Quoting from the Mesa Junior College catalog for 1959-60, the following purposes are expressed:

" 1. FOR ALL STUDENTS. To supply training for citizenship and enriched personal living to all students regardless of classification, by providing:

   General courses and group activities through which they are enabled to gain for themselves personal, social, civic and vocational competencies; a well-rounded education that develops within them a sound emotional and social balance and personal resources for continued intellectual growth; assistance toward better understanding and appreciation of the values of art, music, literature and other cultural activities; help in increasing their knowledge of economic principles, political institutions and historical trends and developments.

2. FOR TERMINAL STUDENTS. To provide certain types of vocational training for specific occupations and to offer opportunity to students desiring basic or extension training in several skilled arts.

3. FOR CONTINUING STUDENTS. To provide two-year courses of study leading to entrance into the third year class for those who are to continue their formal education in a senior college or university, in liberal arts or the professions.

4. FOR ADULTS. To provide opportunities for adults to participate in academic, cultural, recreational and vocational activities according to their needs, interests or desire to learn.

5. FOR THE COMMUNITY. To stimulate and lead the intellectual and cultural life of the community; to furnish programs for information and entertainment; to provide a center for participation in recreational activities; and to foster activities leading to civic, social, moral and educational improvement of the community."

Quoting from the catalog of Otero Junior College for the same year, the following purposes are listed:

> " 1. To provide opportunity for young men and women to obtain the first two years of standard college work at a minimum of expense and under qualified instructors.
>
> 2. To provide vocational opportunity in either a one- or two-year program.
>
> 3. To make it possible for students to take courses of value to them as men and women and as citizens.
>
> 4. To give expert guidance to young men and women while they are selecting occupations or professions for which they wish to prepare.
>
> 5. To provide special courses of training for adults when courses are needed and desired for particular purposes.
>
> 6. To provide a center through which this area may organize and administer all types of cultural, vocational or recreational programs for youth and adults.
>
> 7. To provide training in leadership necessary to perpetuate the democracy that has made our nation the champion of the cause of freedom for all men."

It will be noticed that in these two statements of purposes there is a definition around the type of student served. Other statements of purpose would make a definition more in terms of curriculum. When the purposes are defined in this manner, they are usually as follows:

1. A curriculum which may be transferred to a baccalaureate degree-granting institution as the lower division work toward an advanced degree.

2. A curriculum, usually classified as terminal, which may consist of either vocational training or general education.

3. A curriculum for upgrading in a trade or for cultural and recreational purposes.

4. A pattern of counseling and guidance for all students to help them gain for themselves personal, social, civic and vocational competencies.

II. Current Status of the Public Junior College in Colorado

There are six public junior colleges in Colorado. They are:

Lamar Junior College at Lamar - with a district comprising the county of Prowers.

Mesa Junior College at Grand Junction - with a district composed of Mesa County and the western halves of Garfield and Rio Blanco counties.

Northeastern Junior College at Sterling - with a district composed of Logan county.

Otero Junior College at La Junta - with a district composed of Otero county.

Pueblo Junior College at Pueblo - with a district composed of Pueblo county, and

Trinidad State Junior College at Trinidad - with a district composed of Las Animas county.

Each of the six junior colleges serves primarily the students graduating from the high schools of its own district, but also serves the students of nearly every county in Colorado. An examination of Table I will indicate the degree to which students from most of the counties in Colorado attend some junior college. Tables I through XII follow immediately.

An examination of Tables II through VII will indicate the assessed valuations and the rate of tax levy for maintenance and operation, the retirement of bonds and interest, and for capital reserve for the six junior colleges.

Table VIII shows the principal tuition and fees collected by the junior colleges. In addition to these tuitions and fees, all of the junior colleges have small course fees and usually a matriculation fee payable once during the student's residence.

Table IX will show a comparison of their incomes from their three principal sources: local taxes, Public School Finance Act, and tuition and fees, for the past five years.

Table X is a record of payments made to the junior colleges under the Public School Finance Act for the past eight years. This table also furnishes an accurate record of the growth in equivalent full-time students at each of the institutions.

Table XII, by summarizing Table X, indicates the total amount of the state payments to public junior colleges for the past eight years, since the establishment of this form of state aid to these institutions.

TABLE I

HEAD COUNT DAY STUDENTS ATTENDING COLORADO PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE - FALL QUARTER 1958

	Lamar College	Mesa College	North-eastern Junior College	Otero Junior College	Pueblo College	Trinidad State Junior College	County Totals
Adams	-	5	14	1	3	2	25
Alamosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arapahoe	-	3	32	1	3	1	40
Archuleta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baca	27	-	-	4	5	-	36
Bent	3	-	-	12	5	-	20
Boulder	-	12	-	-	2	5	19
Chaffee	-	3	-	-	2	1	6
Cheyenne	-	-	-	5	-	1	6
Clear Creek	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Conejos	-	1	-	-	2	-	3
Costilla	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Crowley	-	-	-	15	8	-	23
Custer	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Delta	-	45	-	-	-	-	45
Denver	4	19	6	9	19	7	64
Dolores	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Douglas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eagle	-	5	-	-	1	-	6
Elbert	2	-	1	-	-	-	3
El Paso	-	2	-	6	26	2	36
Fremont	-	2	-	-	28	-	30
Garfield	-	35	2	-	-	1	38
Gilpin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Gunnison	1	-	2	3	-	-	6
Hinsdale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huerfano	-	-	-	-	13	5	18
Jackson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	-	11	1	2	3	4	21
Kiowa	10	-	-	-	2	-	12
Kit Carson	3	-	4	2	2	-	11
Lake	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
La Plata	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Larimer	-	1	2	-	2	8	13
Las Animas	1	-	-	-	6	224	231
Lincoln	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Logan	-	-	140	-	1	-	141

TABLE I (Con't.)

	Lamar College	Mesa College	North-eastern Junior College	Otero Junior College	Pueblo College	Trinidad State Junior College	County Totals
Mesa	-	466	-	-	1	-	467
Mineral	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Moffat	-	15	-	-	-	-	15
Montezuma	-	11	-	-	1	-	12
Montrose	1	10	-	1	3	-	15
Morgan	-	-	22	-	-	1	23
Otero	-	-	-	182	10	3	195
Ouray	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Park	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Phillips	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Pitkin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prowers	105	1	-	4	2	-	112
Pueblo	-	-	-	1	731	-	732
Rio Blanco	-	15	-	-	1	-	16
Rio Grande	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Routt	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Saguache	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
San Juan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Miguel	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Sedgwick	-	-	7	-	-	1	8
Summit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teller	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Washington	-	-	10	-	1	-	11
Weld	2	2	5	1	1	2	13
Yuma	-	-	7	-	3	-	10
TOTALS:	161	694	261	251	900	269	2,536
Total Residents:	105	466	140	182	731	224	1,848
Out-of County:	56	228	121	69	169	45	787
% Out-of County:	34.8	32.9	46.4	27.5	18.8	16.7	27.1

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATIONS, LEVIES AND REVENUES
Lamar Junior College
1950-1960

Jan. 1 Calendar Year	Assessed Valuation as of Jan. 1	Levy M & O	Revenue M & O	Levy B & I	Revenue B & I	Levy C R	Revenue Cap. Res.	Total Levy	Total Revenue
1950	19,136,040	1.15	22,006.45	--	--	--	--	1.15	22,006.45
1951	19,448,380	1.54	29,950.51	--	--	--	--	1.54	29,950.51
1952	20,580,685	1.52	31,282.64	--	--	1.00	20,580.69	2.52	51,863.33
1953	27,371,470	1.40	38,320.06	--	--	1.00	27,371.47	2.40	65,691.53
1954	26,795,840	1.75	46,892.72	--	--	.50	13,397.92	2.25	60,290.64
1955	27,045,140	2.90	78,430.91	--	--	--	--	2.90	78,430.91
1956	27,158,830	1.82	49,429.07	--	--	.58	15,752.12	2.40	65,181.19
1957	26,873,130	2.40	64,495.51	--	--	--	--	2.40	64,495.51
1958	26,884,620	2.72	73,126.17	--	--	.50	13,442.31	3.22	86,568.48
1959	26,735,760	3.27	87,425.94	--	--	.50	13,367.88	3.77	100,793.82
1960	27,490,842	3.85	105,839.74	--	--	1.00	27,490.84	4.85	133,330.58

Source: Annual Reports of the Colorado Tax Commission

M & O - Maintenance and Operation
B & I - Bond and Interest
C R - Capital Reserve

TABLE III

SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATIONS, LEVIES AND REVENUES
Northeastern Junior College
1950-1960

Jan. 1 Calendar Year	Assessed Valuation as of Jan. 1	Levy M & O	Revenue M & O	Levy B & I	Revenue B & I	Levy C R	Cap. Res.	Total Levy	Total Revenue
1950	27,096,735	1.27	34,412.85	--	--	1.00	27,096.74	2.27	61,509.59
1951	27,140,915	1.95	52,924.78	--	--	1.00	27,140.91	2.95	80,065.69
1952	29,348,930	1.89	55,469.48	--	--	1.00	29,348.93	2.89	84,818.41
1953	46,893,105	1.2443	58,349.06	--	--	.6583	30,869.73	1.9026	89,218.82
1954	46,410,755	1.28	59,405.77	--	--	.70	32,487.53	1.98	91,893.30
1955	55,845,175	1.116	62,323.22	--	--	.61	34,065.56	1.726	96,388.77
1956	63,974.685	1.02	65,254.18	--	--	1.00	63,974.69	2.02	129,228.87
1957	69,112,595	.99	68,421.47	--	--	1.00	69,112.60	1.99	137,534.07
1958	65,332,670	1.51	98,652.33	--	--	1.00	65,332.67	2.51	163,985.00
1959	63,019,550	2.23	140,533.60	--	--	1.00	63,019.55	3.23	203,553.15
1960	63,792,815	3.23	206,050.79	--	--	1.00	63,792.81	4.23	269,843.60

Source: Annual Reports of the Colorado Tax Commission

M & O - Maintenance and Operation
B & I - Bond and Interest
C R - Capital Reserve

TABLE IV

SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATIONS, LEVIES AND REVENUES
Mesa Junior College
1950-1960

Jan. 1 Calendar Year	Assessed Valuation as of Jan. 1	Levy M & O	Revenue M & O	Levy B & I	Revenue B & I	Levy C R	Revenue Cap. Res.	Total Levy	Total Revenue
1950	29,908,935	2.350	70,286.00	1.100	32,899	1.000	29,909.00	4.450	133,094.76
1951	31,120,200	2.925	91,026.58	.965	30,031	1.000	31,120.00	4.890	152,177.78
1952	33,595,040	3.840	129,004.95	.840	28,219	1.000	33,595.00	5.680	190,819.83
1953	53,482,920	2.490	133,172.47	.530	28,346	.650	34,764.00	3.670	196,282.32
1954	54,235,900	2.588	140,362.51	.520	28,202	.675	36,609.00	3.783	205,174.41
1955	55,772,670	2.635	146,960.98	.494	27,552	.651	36,308.00	3.780	210,820.69
1956	60,749,230	2.569	156,064.77	.447	27,155	.634	38,515.00	3.650	221,734.69
1957	69,541,100	2.711	188,525.92	.390	27,121	1.000	69,541.00	4.100	285,118.51
1958	74,097,910	2.685	198,952.89	.385	28,527	1.000	74,09[illegible]0	4.070	301,578.49
1959	84,602,490	2.941	248,815.92	.129	10,914	1.000	84,602.00	4.070	344,332.13
1960	152,062,660	2.940	447,064.22	.100	15,206	1.000	152,063.00	4.040	614,333.15

Source: Annual Reports of the Colorado Tax Commission

M & O - Maintenance and Operation
B & I - Bond and Interest
C R - Capital Reserve

TABLE V

SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATIONS, LEVIES AND REVENUES
Pueblo Junior College
1950-1960

Jan. 1 Calendar Year	Assessed Valuation as of Jan. 1	Levy M & O	Revenue M & O	Levy B & I	Revenue B & I	Levy C R	Revenue Cap. Res.	Total Levy	Total Revenue
1950	74,985,751	1.38	103,480.34	.72	53,989.74	--	--	2.10	157,470.08
1951	78,980,733	1.39	109,783.22	.71	56,076.32	--	--	2.10	165,859.54
1952	83,172,708	1.86	154,701.24	.64	53,230.52	.50	41,586.35	3.00	249,518.11
1953	115,866,125	1.83	212,035.00	.47	54,457.08	--	--	2.30	266,492.09
1954	127,138,443	1.52	193,250.43	.38	48,312.61	.70	88,996.91	2.60	330,559.95
1955	134,796,710	1.44	194,107.00	.33	44,482.00	.83	111,881.00	2.60	350,471.00
1956	140,467,190	1.53	214,914.80	.29	40,735.49	1.00	140,467.19	2.82	396,117.48
1957	148,939,615	1.90	282,985.27	.29	43,192.49	1.00	148,939.62	3.19	475,117.38
1958	152,393,440	2.60	396,222.94	.29	44,194.10	.80	121,914.75	3.69	562,331.79
1959	160,261,030	2.60	416,678.68	.29	46,475.70	1.00	160,261.03	3.89	623,415.41
1960	164,459,440	2.70	444,040.49	.29	47,693.24	.90	148,013.50	3.89	639,747.23

Source: Annual Reports of the Colorado Tax Commission

M & O - Maintenance and Operation
B & I - Bond and Interest
C R - Capital Reserve

TABLE VI

SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATIONS, LEVIES AND REVENUES
Otero Junior College
1950-1960

Jan. 1 Calendar Year	Assessed Valuation as of Jan. 1	Levy M & O	Revenue M & O	Levy B & I	Revenue B & I	Levy C R	Revenue Cap. Res.	Total Levy	Total Revenue
1950	28,035,915	.20	5,607.18	--	--	--	--	.20	5,607.18
1951	27,627,395	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1952	29,056,240	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1953	37,652,435	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1954	37,951,050	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1955	37,584,145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1956	37,648,310	2.00	75,296.62	--	--	--	--	2.00	75,296.62
1957	38,067,915	2.50	95,169.79	--	--	--	--	2.50	95,169.79
1958	37,330,805	3.50	130,657.82	--	--	1.00	37,330.81	4.50	167,988.62
1959	37,581,225	4.00	150,324.90	--	--	1.00	37,581.22	5.00	187,906.12
1960	37,992,370	5.00	189,961,85	--	--	1.00	37,992.37	6.00	227,954.22

Source: Annual Reports of the Colorado Tax Commission

M & O - Maintenance and Operation
B & I - Bond and Interest
C R - Capital Reserve

TABLE VII

SUMMARY OF ASSESSED VALUATIONS, LEVIES AND REVENUES
Trinidad State Junior College
1950-1960

Jan. 1 Calendar Year	Assessed Valuation as of Jan. 1	Levy M & O	Revenue M & O	Levy B & I	Revenue B & I	Levy C R	Revenue Cap. Res.	Total Levy	Total Revenue
1950	27,841,235	3.25	90,484.01	--	--	1.00	27,841.24	4.25	118,325.25
1951	27,209,285	3.50	95,232.50	--	--	--	--	3.50	95,232.50
1952	27,202,080	3.50	95,207.28	--	--	--	--	3.50	95,207.28
1953	32,471,610	2.93	95,141.82	--	--	--	--	2.93	95,141.82
1954	32,222,510	3.10	99,889.78	--	--	--	--	3.10	99,889.78
1955	31,631,550	3.31	104,700.44	--	--	--	--	3.31	104,700.44
1956	31,684,510	4.45	140,996.07	--	--	--	--	4.45	140,996.07
1957	31,371,650	3.67	115,133.96	--	--	1.00	31,371.65	4.67	146,505.61
1958	30,987,215	3.90	120,850.14	--	--	1.00	30,987.21	4.90	151,837.35
1959	30,897,670	4.11	126,989.42	--	--	1.00	30,897.67	5.11	157,887.09
1960	31,178,941	6.96	217,005.43	--	--	1.00	31,178.94	7.96	248,184.37

Source: Annual Reports of the Colorado Tax Commission

M & O - Maintenance and Operation
B & I - Bond and Interest
C R - Capital Reserve

TABLE VIII

SUMMARY OF TUITIONS AND GENERAL FEES
COLORADO PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS

INSTITUTION	PER QUARTER	PER YEAR
Lamar Junior College		
Tuition (in district)	none	none
Tuition (residents of bordering counties)	30.00	90.00
Tuition (all others, nonresidents of district)	35.00	105.00
Student Activity and Year Book	18.00	54.00
Mesa Junior College		
Tuition (in district)	none	none
Tuition (in state, out of district)	35.00	105.00
Tuition (out-of-state)	60.00	180.00
College Service Fee (all students)	25.00	75.00
Student Activity Fee	5.00	15.00
Northeastern Junior College		
Tuition (in district)	none	none
Tuition (in state, out of district)	15.00	45.00
Tuition (out-of-state)	40.00	120.00
All College Fee	25.00	75.00
Otero Junior College		
Tuition (in district)	none	none
Tuition (out of district)	35.00	105.00
Student Activity Fee	7.00	21.00
Pueblo Junior College		
Tuition (in district)	22.50	67.50
Tuition (in state, out of district)	22.50	67.50
Tuition (out-of-state)	72.50	217.50
College Service Fee (all students)	12.50	37.50
Trinidad State Junior College		
Tuition (in district)	15.00	45.00
Tuition (in state, out of district)	25.00	75.00
Tuition (out-of-state)	50.00	150.00
Student Union and Activity Fee	20.00	60.00

Source: Junior College Bulletins

TABLE IX

INCOME FROM LOCAL REAL ESTATE TAXES,* PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE ACT, TUITION AND FEES, PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS, 1955-56 through 1959-60

Junior College	1959-60		1958-59		1957-58		1956-57		1955-56	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Lamar										
Taxes	$ 87,425.94	70.9	$ 73,126.17	72.6	$ 64,495.51	71.6	$ 49,429.07	68.1	$ 78,430.91	73.4**
State Aid	27,930.00	22.6	17,850.00	17.7	17,850.00	19.8	16,200.00	22.3	16,200.00	15.2
Tuition-Fees	7,960.95	6.5	9,739.49	9.7	7,738.52	8.6	7,001.30	9.6	12,198.96	11.4**
Total	123,316.89		100,715.64		90,084.03		72,639.37		106,829.87	
Mesa										
Taxes	248,815.92	52.2	198,952.89	49.0	188,525.92	51.6	156,064.77	50.4	146,960.98	54.9
State Aid	117,600.00	24.7	107,100.00	26.4	106,050.00	29.0	76,500.00	24.7	63,900.00	23.9
Tuition-Fees	110,000.00	23.1	100,000.00	24.6	70,858.00	19.4	76,990.00	24.9	56,769.00	21.2
Total	476,415.92		406,052.89		365,433.92		309,554.77		267,629.98	
Northeastern										
Taxes	140,533.60	66.7	98,652.33	63.1	68,421.47	59.7	65,254.18	62.4	62,323.22	64.8
State Aid	50,400.00	23.9	44,100.00	28.2	34,650.00	30.3	27,900.00	26.6	26,100.00	27.2
Tuition-Fees	19,786.25	9.4	13,511.40	8.7	11,485.91	10.0	11,630.06	11.0	7,719.21	8.0
Total	210,719.85		156,263.73		114,557.38		104,784.24		96,142.43	
Otero										
Taxes	150,324.90	70.7	130,657.83	73.6	95,169.79	69.9	75,296.62	73.5	-------	
State Aid	46,200.00	21.7	34,650.00	19.5	33,600.00	24.7	22,500.00	21.9	23,400.00	
Tuition-Fees	16,241.51	7.6	12,244.19	6.9	7,389.60	5.4	4,692.50	4.6	-------	
Total	212,766.41		177,552.02		136,159.39		102,489.12		23,400.00	
Pueblo										
Taxes	416,678.68	59.0	396,222.84	59.2	282,985.27	54.2	214,914.80	51.7	194,107.00	52.8
State Aid	165,270.00	23.4	157,500.00	23.5	140,700.00	26.9	108,000.00	26.0	96,300.00	26.2
Tuition-Fees	124,794.41	17.6	115,784.09	17.3	98,905.93	18.9	92,952.51	22.3	77,448.87	21.0
Total	706,743.09		669,506.93		522,591.20		415,867.31		367,855.87	
Trinidad										
Taxes	126,989.42	57.0	120,850.14	57.5	115,133.96	56.8	140,996.07	62.4	104,700.44	53.5
State Aid	67,200.00	30.1	65,100.00	30.9	63,000.00	31.1	56,700.00	25.1	60,300.00	30.9
Tuition-Fees	28,838.00	12.9	24,504.56	11.6	24,561.58	12.1	28,408.71	12.5	30,570.21	15.6
Total	223,027.42		210,454.70		202,695.54		226,104.78		195,570.65	
TOTALS										
Taxes	1,170,768.46	59.9	1,018,462.20	59.2	814,731.92	56.9	701,955.51	57.0	586,522.55	56.7
State Aid	474,600.00	24.3	426,300.00	24.8	395,850.00	27.7	307,800.00	25.0	262,800.00	25.4
Tuition-Fees	307,621.12	15.8	275,783.71	16.0	220,939.54	15.4	221,675.08	18.0	184,706.25	17.9
Total	$1,952,989.58		$1,720,545.91		$1,431,521.46		$1,231,430.59		$1,034,028.80	***

Source: State Tax Commission Annual Reports; State Department of Education Reports

* Taxes for maintenance and operation only.

** 18-month totals during change of fiscal year.

*** Otero not included with total.

TABLE X

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE AID TO PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOUNDATION ACT

1952-53 through 1959-60

Attendance Computed for School Year	Total Qtr.Hrs. Reported	Calculated Equiv. Full-Time Students (Qtr.Hrs. ÷ 45)	Calculated Classroom Units (F.T.E. ÷ 7)	State Payment Per Unit	State Payment (C.R.U. x Unit Payt.)	Year of Payment
Lamar						
1951-1952	4,731.0	105.0	15.0	$ 900	$ 13,500.00	1952-53
1952-1953	4,019.0	89.0	12.7	900	11,481.00	1953-54
1953-1954	4,516.0	100.0	14.3	900	12,906.00	1954-55
1954-1955	5,600.0	124.0	18.0	900	16,200.00	1955-56
1955-1956	5,541.0	123.0	18.0	900	16,200.00	1956-57
1956-1957	5,261.0	117.0	17.0	1,050	17,850.00	1957-58
1957-1958	5,437.0	121.0	17.0	1,050	17,850.00	1958-59
1958-1959	8,388.0	186.4	26.6	1,050	27,930.00	1959-60
Mesa						
1951-1952	16,700.0	371.0	53.0	900	47,700.00	1952-53
1952-1953	17,440.5	388.0	55.4	900	49,830.00	1953-54
1953-1954	18,865.0	419.0	59.9	900	53,910.00	1954-55
1954-1955	22,519.0	500.0	71.0	900	63,900.00	1955-56
1955-1956	26,719.5	594.0	85.0	900	76,500.00	1956-57
1956-1957	31,756.0	705.7	100.8	1,050	106,050.00	1957-58
1957-1958	32,110.0	713.0	102.0	1,050	107,100.00	1958-59
1958-1959	35,240.0	783.1	112.0	1,050	117,600.00	1959-60
Northeastern						
1951-1952	5,711.0	127.0	18.0	900	16,200.00	1952-53
1952-1953	7,269.0	161.0	23.0	900	20,700.00	1953-54
1953-1954	8,183.0	182.0	26.0	900	23,400.00	1954-55
1954-1955	9,062.0	201.0	29.0	900	26,100.00	1955-56
1955-1956	9,757.0	217.0	31.0	900	27,900.00	1956-57
1956-1957	10,284.0	229.0	33.0	1,050	34,650.00	1957-58
1957-1958	13,089.0	291.0	42.0	1,050	44,100.00	1958-59
1958-1959	15,063.0	334.7	48.0	1,050	50,400.00	1959-60
Otero						
1954-1955		183.0	26.0	900	23,400.00	1955-56
1955-1956	7,724.0	172.0	25.0	900	22,500.00	1956-57
1956-1957	9,950.0	221.1	32.0	1,050	33,600.00	1957-58
1957-1958	10,500.0	233.0	33.0	1,050	34,650.00	1958-59
1958-1959	13,833.0	307.4	44.0	1,050	46,200.00	1959-60
Pueblo						
1951-1952	20,542.0	456.0	65.0	900	58,500.00	1952-53
1952-1953	24,227.0	538.0	76.9	900	69,219.00	1953-54
1953-1954	28,490.0	633.0	90.4	900	81,396.00	1954-55
1954-1955	33,695.0	749.0	107.0	900	96,300.00	1955-56
1955-1956	37,734.0	839.0	120.0	900	108,000.00	1956-57
1956-1957	42,130.0	936.2	134.0	1,050	140,700.00	1957-58
1957-1958	47,114.0	1,046.0	150.0	1,050	157,500.00	1958-59
1958-1959	49,571.0	1,101.6	157.4	1,050	165,270.00	1959-60
Trinidad						
1951-1952	20,923.0	465.0	66.0	900	59,400.00	1952-53
1952-1953	17,451.0	388.0	55.4	900	49,860.00	1953-54
1953-1954	21,041.0	468.0	67.0	900	60,300.00	1954-55
1954-1955	21,204.0	471.0	67.0	900	60,300.00	1955-56
1955-1956	19,828.0	441.0	63.0	900	56,700.00	1956-57
1956-1957	18,784.5	417.4	60.0	1,050	63,000.00	1957-58
1957-1958	19,441.0	432.0	62.0	1,050	65,100.00	1958-59
1958-1959	20,307.0	451.2	64.0	1,050	67,200.00	1959-60

TABLE XI

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS, ASSESSED VALUATION, POPULATION, AND AREA, EXISTING PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGE DISTRICTS

	Public School Enrollment			Assessed Valuation Jan. 1959	Gross Population	Area Square Miles
	Grades 1 - 12	Grades 9 - 12	Grade 12			
Trinidad S.J.C.	4,408	1,168	247	$ 30,987,250	24,300	4,798
Northeastern J.C.	4,214	1,121	239	65,332,670	21,100	1,849
Otero J.C.	5,893	1,463	289	37,330,805	25,800	1,276
Lamar J.C.	3,155	783	162	26,884,620	14,800	1,636
Pueblo J.C.	21,877	4,962	926	152,393,440	116,000	2,414
*Mesa J.C.	11,410	3,014	607	145,885,370	56,100	5,680
TOTALS:	50,957	12,511	2,470	$458,814,155	258,100	17,653

Source: County Superintendents' Reports, 1958-59

* Mesa Junior College includes recently annexed portions of Garfield and Rio Blanco counties.

TABLE XII

TOTAL ATTENDANCE AND STATE PAYMENTS TO ALL COLORADO PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES BY SCHOOL YEAR

Attendance For School Year	Total Qtr. Hrs. Reported	Total Equiv. Full-time Students	Percentage of Increase	Total State Payment**
1951-52	68,607	1,524	--	$ 195,300.00
1952-53	70,406	1,564	2.6	201,090.00
1953-54	81,095	1,802	15.2	231,912.00
*1954-55	100,315	2,228	23.6	286,200.00
1955-56	107,303	2,386	7.1	307,800.00
1956-57	117,165	2,626	10.1	395,850.00
1957-58	127,691	2,836	8.0	426,300.00
1958-59	142,402	3,164	11.5	474,600.00

Source: State Department of Education Reports

* Otero Junior College included on and after this year.

** Distribution is made in August following year for which attendance is reported. First total is for Year 1952-53; last total is for Year 1959-60.

III. Current and Common Problems of the Public Junior College

The first common problem facing these schools is the fact that, with the increasing enrollments at all institutions, more out-of-district and out-of-state students are attending the junior colleges. If the junior colleges are to serve any great number of these students, a satisfactory solution must be found for two questions: 1) How shall they be housed? and 2) Who shall help share the cost of these students whose parents pay no part of the tax burden of the institution?

The first of these questions has been, and is being, met by the construction of revenue-supported dormitories or rental units.

The only solution to the second question of sharing the cost has been a mild attempt at increased tuitions for the out-of-district student. Table VIII will show that the out-of-district student pays from nothing extra to $180.00 extra per year. The average per student operating cost in the junior colleges was $618.00 in 1957-58. Decreasing this amount by $150.00 state aid per student, we have $468.00 remaining to be paid by the out-of-district student or the local taxpayer. Assuming the highest out-of-district tuition of $180.00 at Mesa, there remains $288.00 per year per full-time student, paid at the expense of the local taxpayer. Assuming the lowest out-of-district tuition of $67.50 at Pueblo, there remains $400.50 per year per full-time student, paid at the expense of the local taxpayer, after deducting tuition amount and the $150 state aid per student.

The second common problem facing these schools is the steadily increasing cost of operation. This is most heavily felt in the faculty salaries which constitute a major portion of the budget. Other Legislative Committee studies indicate that on the average the state-supported institutions were able to pay their lower division teaching staff an average nine month's salary which was $629.00 better than the average annual instructional salary in the junior colleges. This figure was for the school year of 1957-58. With increasing enrollments and the nationwide demand for increased numbers of faculty members, the faculty salaries of the junior colleges must keep pace with other types of institutions. Since this item is a major part of the budget, any worthwhile increases in faculty salaries cost a relatively large amount.

A third common problem in the existing situation is the inequality of educational opportunity for high school graduates in various geographic areas of the state. If the high school graduates are arbitrarily classified as academic or non-academic students, we find this inequality of educational opportunity exists in different degrees for the two types of students. The academic student has a much wider range of choice among the 13 state-supported institutions which are more widely scattered geographically. The only sources for further educational opportunity for the non-academic students are the public junior colleges, Emily Griffith Opportunity School in Denver, or a miscellaneous variety of proprietary trade and vocational schools in Denver.

A fourth common problem among the junior colleges is the difficulty of raising capital outlay funds in the local districts where they must compete for real estate tax levies with the local school district already hard-pressed with building needs.

A fifth common problem among at least three of the junior colleges is the very low assessed valuation of their districts. Again Tables II through VII will show this unequal assessed valuation, and from these tables and Table X it is possible to show this inequality in another way. The assessed valuation back of each full-time equivalent student for the school year 1958-59 is as follows for each junior college:

Northeastern Junior College - $ 188,118.00

Pueblo Junior College - 145,427.00

Lamar Junior College - 143,740.00

Otero Junior College - 122,414.00

Mesa Junior College - 108,049.00

Trinidad State Junior College - 68,509.00

The bottom line on Tables II through VII indicates that Otero Junior College and Trinidad State Junior College, with their low-assessed valuations, are being forced to higher and higher mill levies to meet their costs of operation.